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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
HEBREW GRAMMAR;

IN WHICH

The Genius of the Language

IS EXPLAINED,

BY A NEW AND SIMPLE PRINCIPLE OF ANALYSIS;

APPLIED TO THE IMPROVEMENTS OF

THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED GRAMMARIANS:

And particularly intended

To reduce the Irregularities of the Inflected Parts of Speech, to the common Analogy of the Language, and to explain the Peculiarities of the Construction, by assimilating it to the Idiom of the English.

BY THE REV.

FREDERICK NOLAN,

Author of "An Inquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate," &c.

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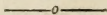
FREDERICK KOLAR

OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED GRAMMARS

LONDON:

SHACKELL AND ARROWSMITH, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET.

ADVERTISEMENT.



It may be presumed, that no very laboured explanation can be necessary, to recommend to those who are engaged in the acquisition of languages, an elementary work, which purposes to render itself practically useful, by its comprehensiveness and brevity, its uniformity and simplicity.

While its professed object is to unfold the grammatical structure of the principal MODERN AND ANTIEN T LANGUAGES; the specimen, which is subjoined, is offered as an exemplification of the plan and execution of the work; and as an earnest of the limited compass in which it will be accomplished. While no elementary principle, necessary to a grammatical knowledge of the different languages of which it treats, or inculcated by the most approved grammarians will be designedly overlooked; the work will be comprized in limits, within which even their labours are rarely circumscribed, who merely purpose to explain the genius of a single language.

As the simplicity of the plan will be estimated, as not probably among the lowest of its recommendations, it may be necessary to state, that the principle of analysis, by which the varieties of *inflection*, in the different parts of speech, are explained, is so easy of acquisition, that a knowledge of their diversity, is generally conveyed by a single exemplification, or inculcated in the compass of a rule. In the declension of nouns, this object is generally attained. But in those parts of speech, which are the most important, as they are the most difficult of attainment, the analytical principle has been even more effectually applied; the diversity of conjugations is not only superseded, but the great body of the verbs, with a particular specification of those generally classed as irregular, are reduced to the same analogy, and inflected after the form of one example, which is generally chosen, as the most simple in its structure.

In explaining the *construction* of the different languages, which come within the author's plan, fewer liberties were

allowed him, to depart from the ordinary path pursued by his predecessors. In this respect, it has been his object, to embody and simplify the rules of the most approved grammarians, to reject all abstruse or metaphysical distinctions, and by a familiar exemplification in English, to remove the difficulties of the foreign tongue, by assimilating them to the native idiom. With a view, however, still more closely to accommodate the theory of the rule to the praxis of the exemplification, letters of reference are inserted in both, by which their immediate dependence will be directly perceived; and the general principle of the one be illustrated and confirmed, by the specifick induction in the other.

The simplicity of plan which the author has thus endeavoured to secure, he has further aimed at rendering useful, by the uniformity of his mode of discussion. As one mode of treating the different languages is adopted, and the same code of laws applied to each, with very inconsiderable modifications; the labour of the learner will be proportionably reduced, as his knowledge of one language will be rendered subsidiary to his acquisition of another. And still more effectually to promote this object, the definitions of terms, which are common to all grammars, are separated from the body of the work, and prefixed to the two parts into which it is divided, as containing the antient and modern languages. The work is also printed with that diversity of type, which will serve as a guide to the reader in his method of studying each language, or of attaining that portion of it, which may suit his peculiar views or inclinations. Thus separating the fundamental rules from the exceptions, and examples, he will be directed in his selection of those parts which are to be carefully committed to memory; not merely by the person who would make a moderate proficiency in any language, but who would form a competent idea of the plan adopted in the following analysis.

A Classed Vocabulary will be added, containing the most useful and necessary words of the different languages introduced in the annexed grammars.

AN
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HEBREW GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION

TO

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

I. OF PRONUNCIATION.

THE Hebrew alphabet contains twenty-two letters, which are named as follows, and sounded as in the annexed words of the Hebrew and English; *viz.*

Form.	Name.	Power.		Hebrew.	English.
א	aleph,	<i>a,</i>	sounded as in	אבל	abbot.
ב	beth,	<i>b,</i>	- - - - -	בטל	better.
ג	ghimel,	<i>g,</i>	- - - - -	גדף	giddy.
ד	daleth,	<i>d,</i>	- - - - -	דמע	demon.
ה	he,	<i>e,</i>	- - - - -	הלל	able.
ו	vaw,	<i>u,</i>	- - - - -	כוכב	cruel.
ז	zain,	<i>z,</i>	- - - - -	זמר	zenith.
ח	cheth,	<i>h,</i>	- - - - -	הכח	hectic.
ט	theth,	<i>th,</i>	- - - - -	טנה	thistle.
י	iod,	<i>i,</i>	- - - - -	יקר	filial.
כ	caph,	<i>c,</i>	- - - - -	כתב	cator.
ל	lamed,	<i>l,</i>	- - - - -	להד	letter.
מ	mem,	<i>m,</i>	- - - - -	מלך	mellow.
נ	nun,	<i>n,</i>	- - - - -	נקט	nectar.
ס	shamech,	<i>sh,</i>	- - - - -	ספק	sheep cot.
ע	ain,	<i>o, guttural,</i>	- - - - -	עמל	omen.
פ	phe,	<i>ph,</i>	- - - - -	פטר	pedant.
צ	tsade,	<i>ts,</i>	- - - - -	צמה	tablets.
ק	koph,	<i>kh,</i>	- - - - -	קטר	kindred.
ר	resh,	<i>r,</i>	- - - - -	רגם	regal.
ש	sin,	<i>s,</i>	- - - - -	שכן	sever.
ת	tau,	<i>t,</i>	- - - - -	תקו	tender.

The simple sounds, *common to both languages*, may be acquired by the above scale; from which it is evident, that the

Hebrew and English letters are pronounced nearly alike, with a very few exceptions. The Diphthongal sounds are reducible to six, which are said to be common to the cognate Oriental Languages, and may be represented by the following combination of letters ; *viz.*

אי	- - by	- - ai,	- - as	- - איר	- pronounced -	âeer.
הי	- - - -	- - ei,	- - - -	היה	- - - -	aeey.
עי	- - - -	- - oi,	- - - -	עין	- - - -	oee.
אור	- - - -	- - au,	- - - -	אור	- - - -	âoor.
הור	- - - -	- - eu,	- - - -	הור	- - - -	aoon.
וי	- - - -	- - ui,	- - - -	גוי	- - - -	gooe.

Of the mode of pronunciation which is here described, it must be observed, that it is founded on general principles deduced from a collation of antient alphabets, and differs very considerably from that adopted by the Jews, which is now generally rejected by the learned. In attaining a competent knowledge of reading *without points*, which is now generally adopted, it will be necessary to attend to the following observations.

1. OF THE SOUND OF THE LETTERS*.

No letter is silent in Hebrew, as read without points, but each character generally preserves the sound ascribed to it in the alphabet. The mode of reading is from the right hand of the line to the left, like the generality of the Oriental Language.

The *Vowels* are divided into *open*, as, א, ה, י, ע, ו; and *close* which are not expressed in writing. The *former* are pronounced with the sound of the correspondent vowels in the words, garden, theatre, filial, modal, cruel; as אבל, הלל, ישר, עמל, pronounced âbel, eylel, eeser, ômel, cookeb. The *latter* are pronounced with the sound of the final vowel† in

* The learner, who follows the method of reading *with points*, should omit the following observations on Pronunciation, and acquaint himself with the nature and use of the vowel points, as described in the Section on the Accents, at the end of the Grammar. He who follows the method of reading *without points* should, on the other hand, neglect those marks altogether, and omit those passages of the following Grammar, which are enclosed in brackets.

† The sound of these vowels is properly expressed by e terminating a syllable, as in the words babble, nitre; the pronunciation of which is so close and rapid, that it does not vary, whatever be the vowel

the words pillar, master, elixir, donor, murmur, as גִּדְף, בֶּטֶל, זֶמֶר, pronounced, bethel, gedeph, zemer.

The *Consonants* are pronounced with the sound ascribed to them in the alphabet. But it should be observed; (1) that ג, ק, are uniformly pronounced with the hard sound which the letters *g, c*, possess before *a, o*, in English; as קֶטֶר, גִּדְף, pronounced ghedeph, kether. (2) The letter ה is ascribed by some the guttural sound of *ch*, or *gh*, in the word *loch* or *lough*, as pronounced by the Scotch or Irish; as חֶדֶל, חֶכֶם, pronounced chekem, chedel. (3) The letters ט, ס, are ascribed by some the simple sound of *t, s*, instead of the aspirate sound of *th, sh*; as טֶנֶפֶק, סֶפֶק, pronounced tenep, sepek. (4) The letters פ, ש, ת, on the other hand, are ascribed by some the aspirate sound of *ph, sh, th*, instead of the simple sound of *p, s, t*; as פֶּטֶר, שֶׁקֶל, תֶּלֶל, pronounced, pheter, shekel, thelē.

The characters ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ, are but a different form, which the letters כ, מ, נ, פ, צ, assume when they are final.

2. OF THE DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

The omission of the close vowels occasions some difficulty in the division of the syllables in Hebrew words, which an attention to the following observations will tend to remove.

(1) Those words are pronounced as *monosyllables*, which are composed of two letters, or of two consonants with a vowel interposed; as, בֶּן, אֵב, בֶּא : בָּאָר, בֵּהַל, בֵּית, בֵּעַל, בּוֹר, pronounced, ben, ab, bâ; bâr, bêl, bît, bôl, bûr. (2) Those words are pronounced as *dissyllables*, which are composed of three consonants, or of two consonants, with a vowel prefixed or subjoined, or of one consonant with two vowels prefixed or subjoined; as, שׁוֹה, קוֹא, יַעַשׂ, אוֹת : דֶּשָׂא, אֲשֶׁר : קֶשֶׁת, בֵּרֶךְ : pronounced berek, keset; âser, desa; â-oôt, ee-ôs, koo-â, soo-é. (3) Words not reducible under the foregoing denominations may be generally divided into monosyllables, so as to constitute words of two syllables; as, אֲבֹנֶט : נַחֲשֶׁת, קִרְבֵּן : pronounced אֲבֹנֶט : נַחֲשֶׁת : אֲבֹדָה : בִּינָה, אֲסִיף : בִּלְלִיל, כּוֹכַב : נִקְבָּה :

inserted. Thus the word *nitre* is similarly pronounced, whether written according to the German or Hebrew orthography *nitr*; to the French or English *nitre* : or, by inserting a close vowel, as nitar, niter, nitir, nitor, nitur.

kerben, nehset; abneth, nekbê; cookeb, belîl; ashîp, bînê; abdê, bêâr. (4) Words which contain a vowel in the middle are easily divided into trisyllables; as, *אנושה*, בתולת, בחורות, pronounced *anoosê, betoolê, behoorût*. (5) Words, which contain several vowels or consonants in the middle, are, in like manner, easily divided into trisyllables; as, *משכרת*, רעיון, pronounced *roceûn, meskeret*.

3. OF THE ACCENT OF WORDS.

Hebrew words may be generally accented on the penultimate; as, *קרן*, כוכב, בתולה, pronounced, *kéren, coókeb, betoóle*: but if they receive an increase by inflexion, they draw the accent forward, on the increasing syllable; as *טוב*, טובה; טובים, טובות, pronounced *thoob, thoobé, thoobéem, thooboót*,

II. OF INFLEXION.

NOUNS.

THE only change to which NOUNS are subject by Inflexion is that of *Number* and *Gender*; the Hebrew, like most of the Oriental languages, supplying the variation of *Case* by Prepositions.

The letters which are changed or added by inflexion, are termed *serviles*, and are combined in the following artificial words, *אלבש*, כנהם, יית. The remaining letters of the Hebrew alphabet, which undergo no change by inflexion, are termed *radicals*, and are combined in the words *גדוהט*, סעה, צקר. A servile is often used as a radical; but a radical cannot be used as a servile.

1. OF NUMBER.

NOUNS of the *masculine* gender form their *Plural* by adding ים^a, to the Singular; omitting ת^b, and frequently י^c, before the termination. Nouns of the *feminine* gender form their *Plural* by adding ות^d to the Singular; omitting ת, ת^e, (when they are serviles,) before the termination, but changing ית, ית, into יית^f. Nouns of the *common* gender generally form their *Plural* in both terminations^g.

[The pointed Hebrew adds to these Numbers a *Dual*,

INFLEXION OF NOUNS.

which is formed by adding ים to the Singular; but if the noun ends in ה, not being a radical, this letter is changed into ח, before ים.]

EXAMPLES. *Mas. sing.* ^aזֶקֶן, sage, pl. זִקְנִים, sages: שָׂדֶה^b, field, pl. שָׂדִים, fields; גֹּי, nation, pl. גֵּוִים, or גִּוִּים^c, nations. *Fem. sing.* ^dאוֹת, sign, pl. אוֹתוֹת, signs: תּוֹרָה^e, law, pl. תּוֹרוֹת, laws: אֵגֶרֶת^e, letter, pl. אֵגֵרוֹת, letters: מַלְכוּת, kingdom, pl. מַלְכוּתִים, kingdoms: רֵאשִׁית, beginning, pl. רֵאשִׁית, beginnings. *Com. sing.* עֶצֶם^f, bone, pl. עֲצָמִים, bones. *[Sing. יוֹם, day, Dual. יוֹמִים, two days: שָׁנָה, year, Dual. שְׁנָתַיִם, two years.]*

EXCEPTIONS. 1. Of Nouns masculine, the following form the Plur. in וֹת; viz. אָב, father, אוֹב, familiar spirit, אוֹצֵר, treasure, אֶרְמוֹן, palace, אֲשָׁכּוֹל, bunch, בָּהֶן, thumb, בּוֹר, well, גַּג, roof, גּוֹרֵל, lot, דְּרָבָן, good, זֶנֶב, tail, הוּיוֹן, vision, חוּה, breast, חוּץ, street, חֲלוּם, sleep, חֲשָׁבוֹן, count, טָפַח, palm, כַּח, vigour, כִּסֵּא, throne, לַיִל, night, לִוְיָה, table, מִזְבֵּחַ, altar, מוֹלֵג, fork, מַחֹל, pipe, מֶטֶר, rain, מַעֲשֵׂר, tithe, מַקֵּל, staff, מַצֵּד, fastness, מָקוֹם, place, נֶאֱד, skin, נֵר, candle, עָפָר, dust, עוֹר, skin, עֶשֶׂב, herb, פּוֹת, hinge, צִוּוֹר, purse, קוֹל, voice, קִיר, wall, קֶרֶב, battle, רְחוּק, chain, שֶׁלַחַן, table, שֵׁם, name, שֶׁמֶשׁ, sun, שׁוּפָר, trumpet, שׁוֹר, wall, שֵׁת, posterior. 2. Of Nouns feminine the following form their Plur. in יִם; viz. אֵלֶּה, oak, אֲשׁוּר, path, בַּת, bath (a measure), בִּיצָה, egg, בִּכְרָה, dromedary, דְּבֵלֶּה, fig-cake, דְּבוּרָה, bee, דָּת, statute, וּמְרָה, vine-branch, וּנְוָה, fornication, חֲשֵׁכָה, darkness, חֲטָה, wheat, יַעֲנָה, ostrich, יוֹנָה, pigeon, כֶּד, cask, כֶּסֶם, rye, כֶּסֶּמֶת, brick, מֵלֶּה, dietion, נְמֵלֶּה, ant, סֵאָה, measure, פֶּת, morsel, פִּשְׁתָּה, linen, פִּילְגָשׁ, concubine, רִצְפָה, pavement, שְׁבִלָת, ear of corn, שְׁבוּת, or שְׁבִית, captivity, שִׁטְמָה, shittim-wood, שְׁעֵרָה, barley, תְּאֵנָה, fig, תּוֹנוֹת, fornication. 3. Of Nouns common, the following form the Plur. in יִם; viz. אֲבָן, stone, גֶּפֶן, vine, דֶּרֶךְ, way, דֵּב, bear, יוֹבֵל, ram, צֶפֶר, bird, רֶחֶם, juniper, שְׁבֵט, tribe: the following form the Plur. in וֹת; viz. אֲנִי, ship, אוֹת, sign, אָרֶץ, earth, כִּנָּף, wing, לָשׁוֹן, tongue, נֶפֶשׁ, soul, עֵין, eye, עֶרֶב, evening, קֶרֶן, horn, קֶשֶׁת, bow, רוּחַ, spirit, רֶחֶב, street, שַׁבָּת, sabbath, תְּהוֹמוֹת, abyss. 4. Of Plural terminations, those in ים frequently omit י, and those in וֹת omit ו; as מֶלֶךְ, king, pl. מַלְכִים, or מַלְכָם, image. pl. תְּמוּנָה, for תְּמוּנוֹת. Some drop י or ו in the penultimate; as צֶפֶר, bird, pl. צִפְרִים, יוֹם, day, pl. יָמִים, and יוֹמִים, contention, pl. עִיר, city, pl. עִירִים, and

ערמים. Some assuming א, make אים and ים ; as צבי, goat, pl. פתי : חלאים and חליים, ornament, pl. צבאים and צבים ; פתאים, credulous, pl. פתאים, פתיים, פתים. Some merely omit ס ; as, יד, hand, pl. ידי and ידים ; חלון, window, חלונים and חלוני : some combine both terminations, ים, יות ; as, במה, high place, pl. במותים ; and some, following the Chaldee, form the pl. in ין ; as, מלכים for מלכין, kings ; ימים for ימין, days.

Many nouns in Hebrew are only used in one number ; the names of metals, liquors, virtues, and vices, being generally not used in the singular ; and some signifying age or habit being not used in the plural ; but the Hebrew possesses some nouns which are superabundant, forming their plural in different terminations.

EXAMPLES. 1. Of nouns only used in the *Singular* ; viz. כסף, silver, גופרית, sulphur, יין, wine, ילדות, youth, עקב, calumny, &c. 2. Of nouns only used in the *Plural* ; viz. בתולים, virginity, זקונים, old age, נעורים, childhood, עלומים, youth, פנים, faces, חיים, life, &c. 3. Of nouns superabundant, the following of the mas. gender have both plural terminations, ים, יות ; viz. אריה, lion, גב, back, גדוד, troop, דור, age, הובל, palace, זבח, sacrifice, זכרון, memorial, יום, day, יער, wood, יוק, spark, כנור, urn, מנודל, tower, מבצר, fastness, מאור, luminary, לבב, heart, כנור, harp, מנור, suburbs, מוסר, restraint, מועד, meeting, מוקש, snare, מושב, seat, מוקש, bason, מכאב, grief, מסב, circuit, מעגל, track, מעין, fountain, מקצע, corner, משכן, bed, משכן, tabernacle, נוח, habitation, סביב, circuit, סף, threshold, עובר, rope, עון, iniquity, עקב, heel, פה, mouth, פריץ, breach, צבא, host, צוואר, neck, קבר, sepulchre, קנה, reed, קרדס, ax, שדה, field, שריון, armour, תענוג, delight. The following likewise, of the feminine gender, have both terminations ; viz. אימה, terror, אלמה, sheaf, אשרה, grove, בכורה, primogeniture, חנית, lance, ככר, talent, כתף, shoulder, מדה, measure, מנה, tract, עדמה, heap, עב, cloud, פנה, corner, פרסה, hoof, קינה, lamentation, שנה, year, תהלה, praise.

2. OF GENDER.

ADJECTIVES form their feminine^a by adding ה to the masculine, omitting ה^b before the formation ; both terminations form their *plural* regularly^c according to the rule given for the formation of that number.

EXAMPLES. טובה, f. טובה, good ; יפה, f. יפה, beautiful, f. טובים, Plur. טובות, f. יפות, f. יפים.

SUBSTANTIVES have their gender determinable, either by the signification or the termination. 1. Nouns relating to the names and offices of males^a, and being the names^b of months,

ivers, mountains and people are masculine; those relating to the names and offices of females^c, and being the names^d of countries, provinces, cities, or of the members of animals being double, are feminine. 2. Nouns ending in a radical, or וִין, are masculine; those ending in ה, ת, when serviles, are feminine. The Neuter is generally supplied, in Hebrew, by the feminine.

EXAMPLES. 1. Of Gender determined by the signification. MAS. דָּוִד, David; מֶלֶךְ, king; נִיסָן, Nisan; יַרְדֵּן, Jordan; כַּרְמֶל, Carmel; עֵבְרִי, Hebrew. FEM. חַוָּה, Eve; אִם, mother; שָׂגַל, wife; עֵרֶב, Arabia; שַׁמְרוֹן, Samaria; בָּבֶל, Babel: יָד, hand, רֶגֶל, foot, עֵין, eye. 2. Of Gender determined by the termination; MAS. חֹשֶׁךְ, darkness; מַעֲנֶה, answer; מוֹת, death; חֹלִי, necklace; חֲשֹׁבֶן, device. FEM. חֲכָמָה, wisdom; מִלְחָמָה, war; דַּעַת, knowledge; כְּסִילוּת, folly.

EXCEPTIONS. Of nouns having their gender generally determined by the termination, the following (though ending like mas. nouns) are *fem.* viz. אֶגֶן, bason, אֶזְרוֹעַ, arm, אַפְעָה, viper, אֶצְבַּע, finger, אֶשׁוּר, step, אֶתוֹן, ass, בְּאֵר, well, בֶּטֶן, belly, בֶּרֶךְ, knee, בַּת, bath (a measure), גֶּרֶן, floor, גַּת, vat, דַּת, statute, חֶרֶב, sword, יְמִין, right hand, יֵתֶד, nail, כֶּד, cask, כֶּכֶר, talent, כּוֹס, cup, לֶחִי, cheek, נֶגַה, splendor, נֶעַל, shoe, סֶלַת, flour, עָב, cloud, עֵישׁ, arcturus, עֵרֶשׁ, bed, פִּילֹגֶשׁ, concubine, פַּת, morsel, צֶאֱן, sheep, צִפּוֹן, north, רַחֵל, sheep, שָׁלוּ, fraud, שׁוֹק, hip, תִּבְלָה, world. The following are *com.* or used alike in the *fem.* and *mas.* viz. אֶנִּי, ship, אֶרֶץ, floor, אֹיֶת, sign, גֶּדֶר, inclosure, זָקֵן, beard, חֶלּוֹן, window, יָצִיעַ, lower story, מִזְבֵּחַ, altar, מַחֲנֶה, camp, מִצְחָה, forehead, סִיר, pot, רֶחַם, juniper, שִׁמְרִי, thorn, שֵׁן, tooth, תַּעֲרֵר, razor: with the following, which are rarely used in the *fem.*: viz. אֵיל, stag, בְּגָד, clothes, הַמֶּן, multitude, זֵיתָה, olive, חֶבֶל, rope, חֲמֹר, ass, לֵב, heart, לֶחֶם, bread, מָגֶן, shield, מִקְנָה, possession, עַם, people, עֵרֶב, confusion, קֶרֶן, horn, שֶׁבֶט, sceptre, שָׂה, flock: and the following which are rarely used in the *mas.* viz. אֶבֶן, stone, אֹרֶחַ, way, אֶרֶץ, earth, אֵשׁ, fire, גֶּפֶן, vine, דֶּבַר, bear, דֶּלֶת, door, דֶּרֶךְ, way, וָוֶה, arm, חֹדֶר, court, יוֹבֵל, sheep, יָד, hand, כֶּנָף, wing, לָשׁוֹן, tongue, מַטֵּה, rod, נֶפֶשׁ, soul, עֵין, eye, עִיר, city, עֶצֶם, bone, עֵת, time, פֶּעַם, turn, צִפּוֹר, bird, קֶשֶׁת, bow, רֶגֶל, foot, רוּחַ, wind, רֶחֶב, street, שְׂאוֹל, grave, שַׁבָּת, sabbath, שֶׁמֶשׁ, sun, תַּהוֹם, abyss. The cardinal numbers from one to ten are *mas.* under the feminine termination, and *fem.* under the masculine; but all

numerals from twenty to a hundred are *common*. To the above nouns must be added several in ה, which though ending as feminines are notwithstanding used in the *mas.* as לילה, &c.

3. OF COMPARISON.

The varieties of inflexion, in the Comparison of Adjectives, are generally supplied in Hebrew by particles. 1. In the Comparative Degree, by כִּי, or כִּי, *before*, subjoined to the Positive. 2. In the Superlative Degree, by בֵּין, *among*, subjoined in like manner to the Positive. But a superlative absolute is also formed by a repetition of the Positive, or by subjoining to it מְאֹד, *very*.

EXAMPLES. חכם אתה מדניאל, thou art wise before (or, wiser than) Daniel: טובים שנים מן אחד, two are good before (or better than) one. ליש גבור בבמה, the lion strong among (the strongest of) animals. עמק עמק, very deep; טוב מאד, very good.

ARTICLES.

The definite Article ה, *the*, is indeclinable^a, occasionally possessing the force of the genitive and vocative^b.

The Hebrew employs several particles^c to supply the place of the other cases; viz. לְ for אֶל, *to*; אֶת, *the, with the*; מִן or מִן, *from, out of*; to which may be added עִם, *with*, בְּ, *in, through*, כִּי, *as*, which follow the same analogy.

But the possessive case^e is distinguished by its juxtaposition to another noun^f; which noun, if it end in ה *sing.* changes this letter into ט, and if in ים *plur.* drops the final ה.

EXAMPLES. מלך, a king; המלך, the king, ^bof the king, O king: למלך, to the king, את המלך, the king, ממלך, from the king, עם רשע, with the wicked; בבית, in the house; כעץ, as a tree. מלך ארץ, king of the earth: מלכות שמים, kingdom of heaven: תורת יהוה (for תורה) law of the Lord; מלכי ארץ (for מלכים,) kings of the earth.

PRONOUNS.

1. The Pronouns Substantive possess the following varieties of inflexion; viz.

1st Person.			2d Person.		
	SING.			SING.	
	Com.			Fem. Com. Mas.	
Nom.	אֲנִי	I.	Nom.	אַתָּה	Thou.
	PLUR.			PLUR.	
	Com.			Fem. Mas.	
Nom.	אֲנֵנוּ	We.	Nom.	אַתֶּם	You.

3d Person.

SING.	PLUR.
Fem. Mas.	Fem. Mas.
Nom. הוא היא He, She.	Nom. הם הן They.

[aIn the pointed Hebrew את, thou, is written, when mas. את, and when fem. את.]

The particles ל, או, מ, or מ, are used with the Conjunctive Pronouns to supply the cases of the Personal Pronoun; as, 1st Pers. Sing. לי of or to me, אותי, me, ממני, from me; Plur. לנו, of or to us, אותנו, us, ממנו, from us. 2d Pers. Sing. לך, of or to thee, אותך, thee, ממך, from thee: Plur. לכם, of or to you, אותכם, you, מכם or ממכם, from you. 3d Pers. Mas. Sing. לו, of or to him, אותו, him, ממנו, from him; Plur. להם, of or to them, אותם, them, מהם, from them: Sing. לה, of or to her, אותה, her, ממנה, from her; Plur. להן, of or to them, אותן, them, מהן, from them.

2. Of Pronouns Adjective, the following are indeclinable, and as connected with the substantive and verb may be termed Conjunctives, to distinguish them from the preceding, which are properly termed Disjunctives.

[SING.]

1st Pers.	י	my.	1st Pers.	נִי	our
				Fem. Mas.	
2d Pers.	ךָ	thy.	2d Pers.	נִיךָ	your.
	Fem. Mas.				
3d Pers.	הָ	his, her.	3d Pers.	הֶם	their.

[In the pointed Hebrew כָּ, thy, fem. is thus written כִּי, and the Plur. of the preceding Pronouns, which are pointed merely as used in the Sing. are thus expressed.

PLUR.

1st Pers.	י	my.	1st Pers.		our.
2d Pers.	כֶּךָ	thy.	2d Pers.	כֶּנִי	your.
3d Pers.	הֶם	his, her.	3d Pers.	הֵם	their.]

The Conjunctive Pronouns are regularly connected with *mas.* nouns *sing.* as, דברי, (from דבר) my word, דברך, thy word, דברו, his word, דברה, her word, &c. But *mas.* nouns *plur.* drop ם before the Pronoun omitting י where it would be repeated; as דברי, my words, דבריך, thy words, דבריו, his words, דבריה, her words, &c. And *fem.* nouns *sing.* ending in ה, change this letter into ת, before the Pronoun; תורתי, (from תורה) my law, תורתך, thy law, תורתו, his law, &c. when *plur.*

they insert *י* before the Pronoun, unless where that letter would be repeated; as, תורותי, my laws, תורותיך, thy laws, תורותיו, his laws, &c. Both *mas.* and *fem.* nouns assume ה before ם, ן, their; as, *mas.* דבריהם, their words; *fem.* תורותיהן, their laws.

The same analogy is not only observed before ם, ן, but sometimes before ו, making הו, his. But ה is sometimes subjoined not only to the foregoing terminations, but to the pronouns in the 2d *pers.* making המה, (for ם, ן,) their; כה (for ך) thy, כנה (for כן) your; though, by an addition of י, ו, sometimes כי, is used for ך, thy; מו for ם, their.

The Conjunctive Pronouns when joined to Verbs acquire the force of Personals instead of Possessives; as מסרי (from מסר) he delivered me; מסרך, he delivered thee, &c. but the Pronouns י, ו, ה, *me, him, her*, prefix נ; as מסרני, he delivered me, מסרנו, he delivered him, מסרנה, he delivered her, &c.

The Demonstrative Pronoun is inflected as follows; viz.

Coin. Fem.	Com.
SING. זאת זה וג' this, that.	PLUR. אלה אלו these, those.

For the Sing. com. are used זה, הלו, הלוה הלו, this that. And by prefixing the usual prepositions, the cases of the above Pronouns are supplied as follows; Sing. זה, this, לזה, of or to this, את זה, this, מזה, from this. Plur. אלה, these, לאלה, of or for these, את אלה, these, מאלה, from these. [In the pointed Hebrew, *mas.* זה, *fem.* זו; *com.* הו, *fem.* זו, are thus distinguished.]

The Relative אשר, שׁ, *who, which, what*, the Interrogatives, מי, מה, [מה] מ, *who, which, what?* the Indeterminates כל, אין כל, none, כל אשר, *all who*, admit of no distinction of number. But *mas.* איש, *some one*, makes *fem.* אישה: Plur. אנשים *some*.

By prefixing the usual prepositions the cases of the above Pronouns are easily supplied; as, לאשר, *whose, to whom*, את אשר, *whom*, &c. (למה) למי, *whose to whom?* (מה) מי, *whom?* &c.

VERBS.

Hebrew Verbs may be distributed into three classes; 1. Those which preserve the whole root in the Indefinite and Future. 2. Those which drop the first letter, after י in the Future. 3. Those which drop the middle letter, in the Indefinite. They are inflected in the Future and Infinitive, as in the annexed examples.

1st CLASS.

Indef.	Future.	Infinitive.
מָסַר he delivered.	יָמַסֵּר he will deliver.	מָסַר to deliver.
גָּלָה he revealed.	יָגִילָה he will reveal.	גָּלָה to reveal.

2d CLASS.

יָשַׁב he inhabited.	יָשִׁיב he will inhabit.	יָשַׁב to inhabit.
גָּנַשׁ he approached.	יָגִישׁ he will approach.	גָּנַשׁ to approach.

3d CLASS.

קָם he stood.	יָקִים he will stand.	קָם to stand.
סָב he surrounded.	יָסִיב he will surround.	סָב to surround.

EXAMPLES AND EXCEPTIONS.

1st CLASS.—1. With מָסַר are classed the generality of Hebrew verbs; as, Indf. פָּקַד; fut. יַפְקִיד; inf. פָּקַד: Indef. קָטַל, fut. יַקְטִיל; inf. קָטַל. Several verbs of this class occasionally insert ו in the Fut. and Inf.: as, יִמְסֹר, יִמְסֹרוּ. 2. With גָּלָה are classed verbs ending in הָ (termed in Lamed-he*): as, Indf. נִכְסָה; fut. יִנְכֹּסָה; inf. נִכְסָה: Indf. צָלָה; fut. יִצְלָה; inf. צָלָה.

2d CLASS.—1. With יָשַׁב are classed verbs beginning with י, (termed in Phe-jod); as, Indf. יָסַר; fut. יִסֵּר; inf. סָרַת: but יִשָּׁן, יִשָּׁר, יִצֹר, יִשָּׂר, occasionally prefix י to the fut. making יִישָׁן, יִישָׁר, &c. and יָדַע, יִלְד, יָדַע, יִלְך, occasionally prefix י to the fut. making יִישָׁן, יִישָׁר, &c. and יָדַע, יִלְד, occasionally prefix י to the Inf. or supply its place by הָ; as, דָּע, דָּעָה, דָּעָה, דָּעָה. 2. With גָּנַשׁ are classed verbs beginning with נ, (termed in Phe-nun); Indf. נָבַל; fut. יִבְל; inf. בָּלַת: likewise, לָקַח; fut. יִקַּח; inf. קָחַת: and לָחַץ; fut. יִחַץ; inf. חָצַת.

3d CLASS.—1. With קָם are classed verbs having ו or י in the middle, (termed in Ain-vau, or Ain-jod); as, Indf. שָׁם; fut. יִשָּׂם; inf. שָׂם: Indf. גָּל; fut. יִגִּיל; inf. גִּיל. 2. With סָב are classed verbs ending in a double letter, (termed verbs doubling Ain); as Indf. גָּל or גָּלָל; fut. יִגִּיל; inf. גִּיל.

* The original paradigm of the Hebrew Grammar having been the verb גָּלַל, the characters of this verb have been taken, in their order, to designate other verbs, according to the letters in which they begin, end, &c. Thus Phe being the *first* letter of פָּעַל, a verb *beginning* with jod or nun, is termed in Phe-jod, or Phe-nun: Ain being the *second* letter, a verb having jod or vau in the *middle* is termed in Ain-jod or Ain-vau: and Lamed being the *final* letter, a verb *ending* in He or Aleph is termed in Lamed-he, or Lamed-aleph.

1. OF MODE AND TENSE.

Hebrew Verbs possess three Modes; viz. the Indicative, the Infinitive, and the Imperative; of which the Indicative possesses an Indefinite and a Future Tense, but the Infinitive and Imperative merely an Indefinite. As the Indicative (with the Inf. Imperat. and Particles) forms three Conjugations*; viz. in the Active Kal, in the Passive Niphal, and in the Middle Hithpael; the Potential is supplied by two Conjugations, viz. in the Active Hiphel, and in the Passive Hophal. They are regularly formed from the Indef. the Fut. and the Infin. according to the annexed scale.

[The pointed Hebrew adds to the above, an Active Conjugation termed Piel, and a Passive termed Pual; which are merely the Conjugative Kal with a different punctuation.]

EXAMPLES.

Active Voice.

By inserting in the Indef. Kal.	יָמַר	Hiphil, Indef.	as מָסַר	הָמַסֵּר
	יִמָּר	— Fut.		he got delivered.
	יֹמֵר	— Part. pres.		יִמָּר
	יָרַם	Kal, Part. pres.		he will get delivered.
	יָרַם	— Part. past.		מָסַר
				got delivered.
				מֹסֵר
				delivering.
				מָסַר
				delivered.

* Hebrew Grammarians have distributed the regular verb into seven Conjugations, which, with the exception of the first, are termed from the original paradigm פָּעַל, according as this verb is differently inflected and pointed. 1. יָמַר *Kal*, with an active force; 2. יִמָּר, *Niphal*, its passive; 3. יֹמֵר, *Piel*, with an intensitive force; 4. יָרַם, *Pual*, its passive; 5. הָמַסֵּר, *Hiphil*, with a causative force; 6. יִמָּר, *Hophal*, its passive; 7. הִתְמַסֵּר, *Hithpael*, with a reflective force. As the regular verbs are pointed alike; by means of the vowels in those names, the points by which the Conjugations are distinguished, may be easily remembered.

Passive Voice.

By changing of the Fut. Kal. into	נִ	Niphal, Indef.	יִמָּסַר	he is delivered.
	יִ	— Fut.	יִמָּסַר	he will be delivered.
	נִ	— Part. pres.	יִמָּסַר	being delivered.
	הִ	Hophal, Indef.	הִיִּמָּסַר	he is got delivered.
	יִ	— Fut.	יִמָּסַר	he will be got delivered.
	נִ	— Part. pres.	יִמָּסַר	being got delivered.
<i>Middle Voice.</i>				
	הִ	Hithpael, Indef.	הִתְיָמַסַר	he delivered himself.
	יִ	— Fut.	יִתְיָמַסַר	he will deliver himself.
	נִ	— Part. pres.	מְיָמַסַר	delivering himself.
<i>Imperative and Infinitive.</i>				
By adding to the Infin.	•	Kal, Imperat. Indef.	מִסַּר	deliver ; to deliver.
	הִ	Niphal, Imp. & Inf. Indef.	הִמָּסַר	be delivered ; to be delivered.
	הִי	Hiphil, Imp. & Inf. Indef.	הִמָּסִיר	get delivered, to get delivered.
	הִ	Hophal, Infin. Indef.	הִמָּסַר	to be got to deliver.
	הִה	Hithpael, Imp. & Inf. Indf.	הִתְיָמַסַר	deliver thyself, to deliver himself

[The pointed Hebrew adds to the foregoing the subjoined conjugations, which are merely Kal, with a different punctuation.]

Piel. (Active.)

Pual. (Passive.)

INDEF.	מִסַּר	he delivered	INDEF.	מִסַּר	he was delivered.
FUT.	יִמְסֹר	he will deliver	FUT.	יִמְסֹר	he will be delivered
PT. PRES.	מִמְסֵר	delivering	PT. PRES.	מִמְסֵר	being delivered
INF. & IMPER.	מִסֵּר	to deliver.	INFIN.	מִסֵּר	to be delivered.

EXCEPTIONS.

IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Verbs (of the 1st Class) in Lamed-he, and (of the 3d Class) doubling Ain, drop י in Hiphil; thus, גלה, makes Hiph. indf. הִגְלָה; fut. יִגְלֶה: pt. מִגְלָה: Inf. הִגְלֵה. סב, makes Hiph. indf. הִסָּב; fut. יָסֵב: pt. מִסָּב: Inf. הִסָּב. Verbs (of the 2d Class) in Phe-jod, change י into ו, and those in Phe-nun drop נ, in Hiphil, thus ישב makes Hiph. indf. הוֹשִׁיב; fut. יוֹשִׁיב; pt. מוֹשִׁיב: Inf. הוֹשִׁיב. נגש makes Hiph. indf. הִנָּש; fut. יִנָּש; pt. מִנָּש: Inf. הִנָּש. Verbs (of the 3d Class) in Ain-jod, Ain-vau, drop ו in the pres. part. Kal; as קם pt. pres. קָם pt. past. קָם.

IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Verbs (of the 2d Class) in Phe-jod insert ו after the first letter in Niphal and Hophal; thus, ישב makes Niph. indf. נוֹשֵׁב; fut. יוֹשֵׁב: pt. מוֹשֵׁב: Inf. הוֹשֵׁב: Hoph. indf. הוֹשָׁב; fut. יוֹשָׁב; pt. מוֹשָׁב: Inf. הוֹשָׁב; but verbs in Phe-nun retain נ, in the Indic. fut. and Inf. Niphal; thus נגש makes Niph. fut. יִנָּש; pt. מִנָּש: Inf. הִנָּש. Verbs (of the 3d Class) doubling Ain omit ו in Niphal, and change י of the fut. into ו in Hophal; thus סבב makes Niph. indf. נָסַב; fut. יָסַב: pt. מָסַב: Inf. הָסַב: Hoph. indf. הוֹסָב; fut. יוֹסָב: pt. מוֹסָב: Inf. הוֹסָב.

IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

Verbs of the 3d Class double their final letter in Hithpael; thus קם makes Hithp. indf. הִתְקַוֵּם; fut. יִתְקַוֵּם; pt. מִתְקַוֵּם: Inf. הִתְקַוֵּם. Verbs, of every class, which begin with the sibilants, ס, ש, ז, transpose these letters between ה, prefixed to this voice; but change ת into ד after ז, and into ט after צ; as, סב, Hithp. indf. הִסְתָּב; fut. יִסְתָּב; pt. מִסְתָּב: Inf. הִסְתָּב. זמן, Hithp. indf. הִזְמָן; fut. יִזְמָן; pt. מִזְמָן: Inf. הִזְמָן. But Verbs beginning with ד, ט, ת, נ, omit ת of the prefix, before those letters, [which in the pointed Hebrew are absorbed by Dages:] as, דבר, Hithp. indf. הִדְבֵּר; fut. יִדְבֵּר; pt. מִדְבֵּר.

The Imperative Mode is the same as the Infinitive; but Verbs of the 2d Class drop ת in the Imperative; as ישב, Imper. שֵׁב; נגש, Imper. נֵש.

2. OF NUMBER AND PERSON.

The Tenses of Hebrew Verbs are regularly inflected in number and person, according to the subjoined scheme.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Indefinite.

PLUR.			SING.			
1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.	1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.	
מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	KAL.
מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	NIPH.
מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	HIPH.
מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	HOPH.
מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרִי	מִסְרֵי	HITHP.
c. יִי	f. הִי m. הֵם	c. יִי	c. הִי	f. הִי m. הֵם	f. הִי	*

Future.

PLUR.			SING.			
1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.	1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.	
אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	KAL.
אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	NIPH.
אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	HIPH.
אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	HOPH.
אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	אֶסְרֶה	תִּסְרֶה	יִסְרֶה	HITHP.
c. אֶ	f. תִּי m. יֵי	f. תִּי m. יֵי	c. אֶ	f. תִּי m. יֵי	f. תִּי	*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PLUR.		SING.	
2 pers.		2 pers.	
מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	KAL.
מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	NIPH.
מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	HIPH.
מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	מִסְרֵי	HITHP.
f. תִּי	m. יֵי	f. יִי	m. אֶ

In inflecting the above tenses, the termination, which is placed in the lowest line, and which is common to all the Conjugations, is added to the different persons, proceeding from the right hand to the left; as, Indef. Kal. Sing. 3 p. m. מִסְרֵי, f. מִסְרֵה: 2 p.m. מִסְרֵת, f. מִסְרֵת: 1 p. מִסְרֵת, &c. But in the Indefinite, the characteristick of the *conjugation* placed on the right side of the line ג, ה, ת, must be prefixed to

every person ; as, Niph. Indef. Sing. 3 p. m. נִמְסַר, f. נִמְסְרָה : 2 p. m. נִמְסַרְתָּ, f. נִמְסַרְתְּ : 1 p. m. נִמְסַרְתִּי, &c. And in the Future, the characteristick of the *person* י, ת, א, נ, placed on the upper line, must be, in like manner, prefixed to every person ; as Kal. Fut. Sing. 3 p. m. יִמְסַר, f. תִּמְסַר : 2 p. m. תִּמְסַרְתָּ, f. תִּמְסַרְתְּ : 1 p. m. אִמְסַר. An asterism in the lowest line indicates that the pers. admits of no increase ; as Kal. sing. 3 p. m. indf. מִסַּר : fut. יִמְסַר.

[To the above tenses, the pointed Hebrew adds the Conjugations, Piel and Pual, which are inflected like Kal, but take Dages in the second radical. The Indefinite of both conjugations is pointed like that of Kal ; but that the *first radical* of each instead of (,) retains its characteristick vowel ; viz. Piel (.) and Pual (,) as, Pi. מִסֵּר, Pu. מִסְּר. The Future (with the imperative) of Piel takes the final vowels of Hithpael ; as, fut. יִמְסֹר, imper. מִסֵּר : but the Future of Pual (which wants the Imperative) takes those of Hophal, unless that the first radical retains the characteristic vowel (,) of the conjugation, as, יִמְסְר. These conjugations may be consequently supplied with ease, from the above scheme.]

EXCEPTIONS.

IN THE PREFIX א, OF THE FUTURE.

Verbs beginning with א, (termed in Phe-aleph) omit this letter after the prefix of the Future ; as Fut. 1 p. sing. אֶמְסַר, for אֶאֱמַר.

IN THE TERMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ת, נ.

Verbs ending in ת, נ, drop those letters, in order to prevent a repetition of the same letter in the terminations, נו, נה, and ת, תם, תי, תן : [marking the omission by Dages] as Kal. נָתַן, Fut. 3 p. f. pl. תִּתְּנָה, for תִּתְּנֶנָּה : Kal. מִיתָ, Indf. 2 p. sing. מִיֵּת, for מִיתָ ; 1 p. m. מִיֵּתִי, for מִיתִּי : נָתַן omits ת also before ת.

IN THE TERMINATIONS OF VERBS ENDING IN ה, א.

Verbs of the 1st Class, ending in ה (except תמה, גבה, כמה, נגה,) change this letter into י, before the terminations beginning with a consonant, but omit it before those in ו, and change it into ת before those in ה. The same analogy is observed in the Imperative ; as,

INDEFINITE.

גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי		גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי		גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי	KAL.
גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי		גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי		גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי	NIPH.
נִי	תָּן	תָּם		תָּי	תָּי	תָּי		תָּי	תָּי	

Future.

כִּי	תִּי	תִּי	יִי	אִי	תִּי	תִּי	יִי	תִּי	KAL.
גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	NIPH.
גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	
•	נָה	נָה	נָה	נָה	נָה	נָה	נָה	נָה	

IMPERATIVE.

גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	KAL.
גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	גִּלְהִי	NIPH.
נָה	נָה	נָה	נָה	

After the form of Niphal are inflected Hiphil, Hophal and Hithpael; by substituting ה, הָ, הַ, for the prefix נ in the Indefinite; and annexing the proper characteristicks in the Future: [Piel and Pual follow the inflexion of Kal; and each Conjugation should be assigned the regular pointing.]

Verbs ending in א, frequently follow the same analogy; omitting the final א, or changing it into ה; as, Indf. 1. p. מַצֵּה, for מַצְאֵה: Fut. 1. p. יַמְלֶה, for יַמְצֵא.

IN THE TERMINATIONS OF VERBS ENDING IN A DOUBLE LETTER.

Verbs of the 3d Class (doubling Ain) assume י before the terminations beginning with ה, נ; but י before those in נה.

Indefinite.

סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	KAL.
סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	NIPH.
סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	
וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	

IMPERATIVE.

סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	KAL.
סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	סִבִּי	NIPH.
וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	וְנִי	

After the form of Niphal are inflected Hiphil, Hophal and Hithpael, by substituting ה, הו, הַ for the prefix נ in the indefinite; and annexing the proper characteristicks in the Future: which makes 2 and 3 p. pl. הַסִּבִּי.

Verbs of the same class, (in Ain-vau, Ain-jod,) follow the

analogy of the above verbs in the Indef. Niphal, but are *regularly* inflected in Kal; as, Kal. Indef. sing. קָם, קָמָה : קָמָה, קָמָה : pl. קָמוּ, &c. reg. Niph. נִקְמוּ, נִקְמוּהָ : נִקְמוּהוּ, נִקְמוּהוּ, &c. as נִסְבּ. [Piel and Pual, in all verbs of the 3d Class, following the analogy of Hithpael, double the final radical; as Piel, סוּבַּב, קוּסַם ; Pual, סוּבַּב, קוּסַם. In both Conjugations, as appears in these examples, the vowel (י) absorbs the proper characteristic (.) and (׳), and is preserved through all the persons of the Indf. and Fut.]

The above exceptions, (which relate almost exclusively to verbs which begin or end with the characteristic vowel of a prefix or termination) being set out of the case, all Verbs may be inflected, in Person, and Number, regularly, according to the prefixed scheme. (*supr.* p. 17.)

[Verbs of the second class, in Phe-nun, as they drop the first radical, omit the vowel point (׳) with which it is properly attended; as, Indf. Niph. נָנַשׁ (for נִנְנַשׁ); Hiph. הִנְיַשׁ, (for הִנְיַשׁ) : but in Hoph. they follow the common pointing of Pual; as הִנְיַשׁ, for הִנְיַשׁ : and in Kal, they substitute (-), for (׳) under the second radical, which is changed into (:), when a vowel is subjoined by inflecting; as Fut. 3 p. נִנְיַשׁ, (for נִנְיַשׁ), f. הִנְיַשׁ, (for הִנְיַשׁ) : 2 p. f. הִנְיַשׁ, (for הִנְיַשׁ), pl. 2 p. m. הִנְיַשׁ, (for הִנְיַשׁ), &c. Verbs in Phe-jod take under the two first letters, Fut. Kal. the point (-), which is changed into (:), under the first radical, when a vowel is added in inflecting; as, Fut. 3 p. הִנְיַשׁ, f. הִנְיַשׁ, 2. p. הִנְיַשׁ, f. הִנְיַשׁ, &c. : in the Indef. they are regularly pointed, as הִנְיַשׁ, הִנְיַשׁ, &c. The pointing of Niph. Hiph. Hoph. have been already described : in Piel, Pual, Hithpael, verbs of the 3d Class are regularly pointed.]

The *Irregular Verbs* of the Hebrew language are properly those which, from beginning in י or נ, and ending in ת, exhibit a defect in the first and last radical. But the irregularity of those verbs creates no difficulty; as they follow verbs in Phe-jod, or Phe-nun, as far as respects the first radical, and those in Lamed-he, as far as respects the second; they are thus easily reduced under the exceptions of verbs to the 1st and 2d Class, according as the irregularity to which they are

III. OF SYNTAX.

As in the order of discussion, the first part of Inflexion respects the variation of Nouns, the first part of Syntax respects their agreement or concordance.

OF NOUNS.

The *Adjective*, (whether it be noun^a, pronoun^b or participle^c,) agrees with the substantive^d, which it qualifies, in gender and number.

EXAMPLES. בן^d חכם^a, a wise son; אשה^d גדולה^a, a great woman; אבן^d שלמה^a, a just weight, בימים ההם^b, in these days; כסף^d נבחר^c, chosen silver; אשה^a משכילה^c, an intelligent woman.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. If the Adjective^a qualifies *two or more* substantives^b, connected by a copulative, it is put in the *plural*. 2. If those substantives are of different genders, it is put in the *masculine plural*^c; it, however, frequently agrees with the noun^d which is nearest. 3. If the word thing be the substantive agreeing with the adjective, it^c is put in the feminine most commonly^{ee}. Numerals in the Sing.^f are joined with plur. substantives; and contrariwise, in the plur.^g with sing. substantives; and when numerals of both numbers are joined, the substantive agrees with the smaller^h.

EXAMPLES. 1. אני^b ובני^b שלמה הטאים^a, I and my Son Solomon having sinned. 2. חקים ומצות טובים^c, good statutes and precepts, אפי והמתי^d, my anger and my fury poured out. 3. אתם השבתם עלי רעה^c, you conceived against me evil; דבר אתנו קשות^c, he spoke with us harsh things: לא טוב^{ee} היות האדם לבדו^d, it is not (a) good (thing) that the man should be alone. ארבעה מלכים^b, four kings; עשרים שנה^b, twenty years: (חמשים צדיקים, fifty just persons.) שמונים וחמשה^b איש^d, eighty and five men; שלוש ושמנים שנה^b, eighty and three years.

The *Noun* in regimen^a precedes the substantive which it governs, by its change of termination, by the particle ה, or merely by its juxtaposition. The Adjective^b generally follows the substantive which it qualifies; but numerals^c are indifferently prefixed or subjoined to their substantives, and have that^d which expresses the smallest number generally placed first.

EXAMPLES. זקני ישראל^b, the elders of Israel; עץ החיים^b, the tree of

life: *אורך ימים*, length of days. *יד חזקה*^b, the strong hand; *ביום ההוא*, in that day; *בן מבין*^b, an intelligent son. *שלושים בנים, ושלושים בנות*^c, thirty sons and thirty daughters: *כל ימיו תשע^d ושישים שנה ותשע^d מאות שנה*, all his days (were) nine and sixty years and ninety years.

In *simple or absolute comparison*, *מאד* is used to express *very*^a, and a repetition of the positive^b to express *most*; *רב* is used to express *much*^c, and *רב מאד, מאד מאד*, *very much*, in comparison.

EXAMPLES. *עמק^b עמק^b*, and behold (it was) very good: *עמק^b עמק^b*, it is most deep; who will find it? *רבת^c שבעה לה נפשנו*, our soul (is) much satiated: *ובני ישראל עזמו במאד מאד^d*, and the children of Israel were strengthened very much: *וזהב רב מאד^d*, and very much gold.

The comparison of *equality* is expressed simply by the particle *כ*^a, prefixed to the latter of the terms which are compared.

EXAMPLES. *ברה כחמה^a, יפה כלבנה^a*, fair as the moon, bright as the sun.

1. The Comparison of *excess* is expressed simply by *מן*^a, prefixed to the latter of the terms compared; these particles supplying the place of the comparative termination, and of *than*, the adverb of excess. 2. But *of*^b in superlative phrases, is sometimes expressed by *ב*, and *above* in comparative^c, by *ל*, *על*: these particles being used in the same manner as *מן*^a, *מ*. 3. The particles *רב*, *מעט* are used to express *much*, *little*, before a substantive^d; with which they are generally made to agree^e, as adjectives. 4. A superlative force is frequently given, by adding one of the Divine names^f to the noun which is used in the lightest degree.

EXAMPLES. 1. *קלו מנשים^a, מאריות^a גברו*, swifter than eagles, stronger than lions. 2. *יפה בנשים^b*, fairest among women: *עליון למלכי^c ארץ*, higher than the Kings of the earth: *עליון על כל^c גוים*, higher than all the nations. 3. *כי רב^d הכסף בארון*, that (there was) much money in the chest; *ויגד בארץ פלשתים ימים^e רבים*, and he dwelt in the land of the Philistines many days: *יקח נא מעט^d מים*, let a little water, I pray, be fetched; *וענפיה ארזי^f אל*, therefore let thy words be few. 4. *נשיא אלהים אתה בחוכנו*, and its boughs (were) the mighty cedars: *ישבעו עצי יהודה*, the mighty trees shall abound (in sap.)

OF THE ARTICLE.

The Article is employed for emphasis or distinction, and is accordingly used in Hebrew, as it is in English^a, to qualify a noun which is generally known^b, or previously mentioned^c. It is prefixed to the word which it modifies, and which suffers no change, but that of sense, by the connexion.

EXAMPLES. ^bהַטֶּלֶל ^aמִשְׁמַנֵּי הָאָרֶץ, of the dew of (the) heavens, and of the fatness of (the) earth: ^cוְכָל הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר הִפְרוּ, and all the wells which they had digged.

OF THE PRONOUNS.

PRONOUNS SUBSTANTIVE, with reference to composition, are distinguishable into two kinds; viz. *Conjunctive* and *Disjunctive*. The former are so called, from their close connexion with the verb, as immediately joined to it, in the accusative: the latter are so called from their remote reference to it, as separated from it, in the nominative. The former are easily distinguished, by their conjunction with the verb; the latter by their disjunction from it.

The construction of the Conjunctive Pronouns is attended with no difficulty, as they are merely subjoined to the word which they modify, according to the rule previously laid down, for connecting them, (supr. p. 11. l. 26. seq.) In using these pronouns, it may be laid down as a general rule, that verbs follow the analogy of nouns, in changing final ה fem. of the Indef. into ת; they likewise change final נָ of the Fut. and ס of the Indef. into ו; and if they are of the 1st Class and in Lamed-he, they omit their final ה, before the pronoun; the conjunctives ו, ת, (assuming ה, נ,) are frequently written וְה, תְּה, and the Conjunctives נִי, כִּי, הִי, frequently prefix ו after the Future. But not only this rule, but the construction of those pronouns will be best understood, by the subjoined scales, in which they are disposed in their proper order.

In reading the scales, the modified word, which lies to the right, may be connected, in order, with all the Pronouns, which lie to the left, according to the meaning which the writer wishes to express; as, מִסְרֵנִי, he gave or delivered me; מִסְרָנוּ, he gave us; מִסְרְךָ, he gave thee; מִסְרוֹ, he gave him, &c. מִסְרֹתִי, she gave me; מִסְרֹתָ, she gave thee, &c. It is almost superfluous to observe

that Verbs in the first or second person are not used with Pronouns in the same person, as the combination would be nonsense.

[It is to be observed, that the great body of Verbs are pointed like the subjoined example: and that the three persons plur. of the Indef. and all the persons of the Fut. possess the same points. The ordinary vowel-points prefixed to the conjunctives (supr. p. 11.) are generally used in connecting those particles with the Verb, they being placed under its final letter; though they are wholly absorbed by final י, ה, as will appear in the annexed example.]

EXAMPLES. Indef. 3 p. m. מָכַר^a; f. מָכְרָה^b; 2 p. m. מָכַרְתָּ^c; f. מָכַרְתְּ^d; 1 p. c. מָכַרְתִּי^e; Pl. 3 p. c. מָכְרוּ^f; 2 p. m. מָכַרְתֶּם^g; f. מָכַרְתֶּן^h; 1 p. c. מָכַרְנוּⁱ. Fut. 3 p. m. יִמְכֹּר^j; 2 p. f. תִּמְכְּרִי^k. Infin. and Imper. לִמְכֹּר^l: in conjunction as follows;

us, me	נִי בִּי	מָכַרְתִּי ^{de}	us, me	נִי בִּי	מָכַר ^a
		I (thou) gave.			he gave.
thee	ךָ	מָכְרוּ ^f	thee	ךָ	מָכְרָה ^b
		they gave.			she gave.
her, him	הָ הָ	מָכַרְתֶּם ^g	her, him	הָ הָ	מָכַרְתָּ ^c
		ye gave.			thou gavest.
you	כֶּם כֶּן	מָכַרְנוּ ^h	you	כֶּם כֶּן	יִמְכֹּר ⁱ
		we gave.			I will give.
them	ם	תִּמְכְּרִי ^k	them	ם	לִמְכֹּר ^l
		ye will give.			Give; to give.

[EXCEPTIONS. In the subjoined instances there is a departure from the simplicity of the preceding form; the 3d pers. of the Indef. changing its pointing, on the one hand; and the Fut. Infin. and Imperat. taking conjunctives which prefix not only נִי, but הָ, on the other.

us, me	נִי בִּי	יִמְכֹּר ⁱ	you	כֶּם כֶּן	מָכַר ^a
		I will give.			he gave.
her, him	הָ הָ	מָכַר	us, me	נִי בִּי	מָכְרָה ^b
		Give.			she gave.
them	ם	מָכַר	them, thee	ם	מָכְרָה ^b
		To give.			she gave.

It must be observed, that, in the right compartment, the verb is only used with the pronouns in the same line, as appears from the omission of the bracket.]

The Disjunctives, אֲנִי, הוּא, אַתָּה, &c. are merely used when the Pronoun^a which modifies the Verb, is in the nominative. Consequently when a preposition or like particle comes

between the verb and pronoun, the latter^b must be a conjunctive, and assigned the force of a substantive. The Disjunctives^c are, on the other hand, sometimes assigned the force of adjectives, in which case, they follow their substantives, and take an article.

EXAMPLES. ויאמר נתן אל, I (am) the Lord thy God; וידוד אתה^a האיש, and Nathan said unto David, thou (art) the man; ויאמר, יהוה הוא, and he said, it (is) the Lord; ואחותי היא^a, she (is) my sister; ואגיד לך^b, I will tell (to) him; וישלם לך^b, he will repay (to) thee; אלהים עמך^b, God is with thee, in all that thou doest: ואשלך אליהם^c, I will send thee unto them. בעת ההוא^c, in that time; בימים ההם, in those days.

The Reciprocal Pronoun is supplied in Hebrew by the Disjunctives, the third person^a הוא, היא being subjoined, with such a force, to the first and second. A reciprocal force is also expressed by the word^b עצם, applied to things, and נפש, applied to persons.

EXAMPLES. אני יהוה ראשון—אני הוא^a, I the Lord, the first,—I myself; אתה הוא^a מלכי, thou thyself art my king. בעצם היום הזה, in that very same day; נשבע אדני יהוה בנפשו^b, the Lord God has sworn by himself.

PRONOUNS ADJECTIVE, with reference to composition, are distinguishable into two kinds; viz. *Conjunctive* and *Disjunctive*. The former may be so called, from their close connexion with the substantive; as they are united with it in one word: the latter may be so called, from their remote reference to it, as standing by themselves. Of the former kind are the Conjunctives already described, as united, with the force of substantives, to the verb; of the latter kind are all other pronouns with which substantives can be connected, as adjectives.

Of Pronouns Adjective, 1. The demonstrative^a present no difficulty in the construction; and, as in English, they acquire distributive force when opposed to one another^b. 2. The possessive pronouns present no other difficulty, than that it is not at first obvious, whether they are to be understood in an active^c or passive^d signification; which is only to be determined by the sense or context.

EXAMPLES. 1. הנה אלהים רשעים^a, lo! these (are) the wicked. ויקרא זה^b אלהים ברכב אלהים^c, and the one (this) said to the other (that):

בסיסים, these in a chariot, those on horses. 2. כה אמר יהוה—שמעתי את, thus saith the Lord—I have heard thy prayer : ושמהחיתים בבית, תפלתך, and I will exhilarate in the house of my prayer.

[The difficulty which attends the construction of the Possessive Pronouns in the pointed Hebrew, and which arises from the change that the Noun undergoes, in its connexion with the Conjunctive, may be easily overcome by attending to the following scale, which is constructed on the same principle as that of the Verb and Conjunctive (supr. p. 25.) and is to be read, or decyphered, in the same manner.

EXAMPLES. דבר, word ; מלך, king ; מקנה, flock ; צרה, strait ; ידקה, right ; אדמה, earth : in conjunction as follows :

Plur.				Sing.			
my	י	דבר	words.	my	י	דבר	word.
thy	יך	מלך	kings.	thy	יך	מלך	king.
her, his	יה	מקנה	flocks.	her, his	יה	מקנה	flock.
our	ינו	צרות	straits.	our	נו	צרה	strait.
your	יכם	ידקות	rights.	your	יכם	ידקה	right.
their	יהם	אדמות	earth.	their	יהם	אדמה	earth.

EXCEPTIONS. Nouns having a mas. termination change the vowels of their two first radicals into (·) when prefixed to the plural conjunctives כם, בן, הם, הן ; as מלביכם יי, דבריכם בן ;

Participles, in their connection with the same Pronouns, follow the analogy of nouns ; but that they assume, before י, and ה before י, after the analogy of verbs ; as, Pt. pres. sing. מוסרי, giving me ; מוסרה, giving thee ; מוסרו or מוסרני, giving him ; Plur. מוסרי, giving me ; מוסריי, giving thee, &c. Pt. past, sing. מסיירי, having given me ; מסיורה, having given thee ; מסיורו having given thee, &c. [They are regularly pointed when in conjunction, as in the foregoing examples : Pt. pres. מוסר ; Pt. past, מסור ; but before יך, בם, בן, the second radical changes (י) into (·) ; as מוסרה בם בן.]

Of the *Pronouns Relative*, 1. אשר answers to *who*, when it is applied to persons^a, and to *which, what*, when it is applied to persons or things^b : in both senses it is sometimes supplied by the article ה, by the interrogative מה^d, and the

personal *הוא*^e. 2. As *at which, by which, in which, of which, &c.* can be turned into *whereat, wherein, whereby, &c.* they are often expressed by the relative^f, with this adverbial force. 3. The pronoun *אשר* also answers to *that*^g; and is used in Hebrew, as *that* in English, to supply the place of a conjunction^h. The demonstrative pronouns *זה, זו*, which answer to *this, that*, are frequently substituted for the relativeⁱ, and indifferently applied to persons or things. 4. *מה ש* is synonymous with *that which*^k, also rendered *הוא*^l, when taken relatively to an antecedent phrase. The relative, in this compounded form, is generally supplied by a participle^m, which includes in itself, the force of the pronoun and verb; in this form it is used to express *he who, she who, they, which*, in reference to an antecedent, are expressed by *הוא אשר, היא אשר, &c.* and sometimes simply by *אשר*ⁿ. As either term^p is modified by different prepositions, it expresses, *to (with, against) him who, her who, them who, &c.* The genius of the Hebrew will admit of the relative's being suppressed^q even more frequently than would be tolerated in English, consistently with the propriety of the language.

EXAMPLES. 1. *וגרך אשר^a בשעריך*, and thy stranger who is within thy gates: *נתתה עמדי אשר^d האשה*, the woman whom thou gavest (to be) with me: *אלה המשפטים אשר^b תשים לפניכם*, these (are) the judgments which you shall set before your faces: *וכל ההקדש שמואל יראני והגדתי לך*, and all that Samuel had consecrated: *יראה וידבר מה^e יראני והגדתי לך*, and the word which he will shew me, I will declare to thee: *אלה תלדות עשו הוא: אדם*, these (are) the generations of Esau, who (he) is Edom. 2. *ויעמוד ררך במקום צר אשר^f אין דרך*, and he stood in a narrow place wherein (in which) no way (was): *המה מי מריבה אשר^f רבו בני ישראל*, these (are) the waters of strife, at which the children of Israel strove: *ונבלה שם שפתם: אשר^f לא ישמעו*, and let us confound there their tongue, whereby they will not understand. 3. *את הצלה אשר^g לקח מן האדם*, the rib that he had taken from the man: *הגיד להם אשר^h הוא יהודי*, he told them that he was a Jew: *עם זו יצורתי לי: ברשת זוⁱ טמנו*, in the net which they hid: *עם זו יצורתי לי*, the people which I formed for myself. 4. *מה^k שהיה הוא^l שיהיה*, that which is (is) that which shall be; *מה^k שנעשה הוא^l שיעשה*, that which is done (is) that which shall be done. *יבשו הבוגדים^m ריקם*, they who transgress causelessly shall be shamed; *ויאמר איש האלודים הואⁿ אשר מרה*, and he said (it is) the man of God, he who disobeyed: *ויאמר יוסף לאשר^p סוד יהוה: על ביתו*, and Joseph said to him who (was) over his house: *פליראוי*, the secret of the Lord (is) with those fearing (them who fear) him; *פני יהוה רע^q בעשי רע*, the face of the Lord is against those doing (them who do) evil. *ויפל בשחת ויפול*, and he is fallen into the trench

(which) he has made : שפת־לֹא יִדְעֵתִי אֲשַׁמֵּעַ, the tongue (which) I know not I will hear ; יִכַּל צִישׁ לוֹ נָתַן בְּיָדוֹ, and all (which) was his, he gave into his hand : בְּעִבּוֹר זֶה עָשָׂה יְהוָה לִי, because of that (which) the Lord did to me.

Of *Indeterminate Pronouns*, the Hebrew generally supplies the use by other pronouns, or nouns, which present no difficulty in the construction. Thus כָּל expresses *all, whole, every*^a ; אֵין, *no, none*^b ; כִּד, אֵין, *not any thing*^c ; הוּא, *the same*^d ; אַחֵר, *another, other*^e ; מֵאֻמָּה, *any thing, something*^f ; שְׁנֵיהֶם, *both*^g. A repetition of a noun in the sing. expresses *each*^h ; but in the plur. expresses *many*ⁱ ; פִּלְנִי אֶלְמָנִי, *such and such*^j, &c. כָּל אֲשֶׁר, *all that which*^k ; אִישׁ אִישׁ, *whoever*^l ; אִישׁ אִישׁ, *whosoever*^m ; כָּל אִישׁ אִישׁ, *what man soever*ⁿ ; כָּל הָאֻמָּה, *any thing whatever, all whatever*^o, &c.

EXAMPLES. וְכָל הָאָרֶץ באוּ מִצְרַיִם, and all the country came into Egypt ; וְיִשְׁחָו כָּל בָּנוֹת הַשִּׁיר, and all the daughters of the song shall be brought low ; וַיְבָרֶכֶת בְּרַךְ אֲבְרָהָם בְּכָל, and the Lord blessed Abraham in every thing. וְאִישׁ אֵין בָּאָרֶץ, and no man (is) in the earth ; חָרֵב הוּא מְאֹד, it shall be desolate ; with no man, and with no beast : אֵין מַחְסוֹר כָּל דָּבָר, let it look for light, and (there be) none. (there is) no defect of any (every) thing : יֶלֶדֶשׁ אֵין כָּל כִּי אֶם כְּבֶשֶׂה אֶחָד, and to the poor (man) not any thing except one lamb. הוּא הַסֵּבֶב אֵת, כָּל אֶרֶץ הַחַיִּילָה, the same (is) that compassing the whole land of Havilah ; וְלָהֶם אֲבָנִים אֲחֵרוֹת—וַעֲפָר אֲחֵרָה יִקַּח, and they shall take other stones—and he shall take other mortar. וְלֹא תַעַשׂ לוֹ מְאֻמָּה, and do not to him any thing. וַיִּדְקֶר אֶת שְׁנֵיהֶם, and he transfixed both ; וַיִּצְבְּרוּ אֹתָם, and take from them a rod, a rod, (each a rod). וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמְרִיסִים, and they gathered them in heaps heaps (many heaps) : וְאֶת הַנְּעָרִים יִדְעֵתִי אֶל מְקוֹם פִּלְנִי אֶלְמָנִי, and I have appointed my lads to such and such a place : וְכָל אֲשֶׁר לְרֵעֶךָ, and all that which (is) thy neighbour's : אִישׁ אִישׁ מִזֶּרַע אַהֲרֹן, whoever (each man) of the seed of Aaron : אוּ אִישׁ אִישׁ יִגַּע בְּכָל שֶׂרֶץ, or whoever (the man who) shall touch any reptile : כָּל אִישׁ אִישׁ יִקְרַב מִכָּל זֶרַעֲכֶם, what man soever (every man who) shall approach of thy seed : כָּל מְאֻמָּה אֵת כָּל מְאֻמָּה, neither (was) the governor of the prison house looking to any thing whatever (which was) in his hand.

Of *Pronouns Interrogative*, מִי, *who*, is used disjunctively^a, מַה, *what*, conjunctively^b or disjunctively^c ; the former being applied to persons, the latter to things ; though this rule is not without exceptions^d. The latter of those pronouns is sometimes joined with כַּ, and thus expresses, *how many, how great*^e ; and both are frequently modified by ל, ב, מ, and other

prepositions^f. *Whose? of whom? to, from, and with whom?* are rendered by למי^g, ממי, אל מי, את מי; though *whose* is sometimes expressed merely by subjoining מי to its antecedent^h.

EXAMPLES. מי^a בקש זאת מידכם, who has sought this at your hands? מה^b משפט מי^a אלה בעב תעופנה, who (are) these (that) fly as a cloud? מה^c קול התרועה, what sort of a man (is he) who came up? מה^d הגדולה הזאת במחנה העברים, what (is the) noise of this great shouting in the camp of Hebrews? מה^e אעשה לכם ובמה^f אכפר, what shall I do for you, and with what shall I expiate? מי^g שמך, what (is) your name? כמה^h ימי שני חיך, how many (what are) the days of the years of thy life? למהⁱ ארע, for what (why) did the heathen rage? כי אירשנה, and by what (whereby) shall I know, that I shall inherit it? ועל מי^j נטשת מעט הצאן, and with whom hast thou left those few sheep? על מה^k חבו עוד למי^l, for what (why) should ye be stricken any more? אתה אנה תלך ולמי^m אלה פניך, whose (art) thou, whither wilt thou go, and whose (are) these before thy face? יהוה אורי וישעי מיⁿ אירא, the Lord (is) my light and my salvation, from whom shall I fear? אל מי^o דמית, with whom (are) not (the same) as these? איך כמו אלה, to whom art-thou-like in thy greatness? שור^p מי לקחתי וחמור^q מי לקחתי, whose ox have I taken, and whose ass have I taken, whom have I defrauded?

OF VERBS.

In Concordance, 1. Every *Verb*^a has a noun^b, (either a substantive or a pronoun, expressed, or understood,) for its nominative, with which it agrees, in number, person, and gender. 2. If *two or more nouns*^c singular are nominative to a verb, it must be *plural*; provided they are connected by a conjunction copulative, and their joint force falls on the verb^d, by which they are followed. 3. If *two or more nouns*^e, of different persons, are nominative to a verb^f, it must agree with that in the first person, rather than that in the second; and with that in the second, rather than that in the third. All substantives are of the third person; pronouns only can be of the first or second as well as of the third.

EXAMPLES. 1. איש^b האלהים בא^a אלי—ויאמר^a לי, a man of God came unto me, and said unto me; ותבא^b האשה^c ותאמר^a אישה, and the woman came, and told her husband. 2. וימתו^d גם שניהם מחלוק^c וכליון^c, and Mahlon and Chilion died also both of them. 3. ואתה^e בניך^f אתך^f תשא^a, and thou and thy sons with thee shall bear the iniquity of thy priesthood.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. If two or more nouns of the same person govern a verb^a, and are connected or disjoined by a conjunction, the verb may agree with that which is next it^b, or that which is most worthy^c. 2. When a collective noun^d singular governs a verb^e, it may be put in the plural; particularly if the nominative governs another noun^f in the plural. 3. The relative^g must be made the nominative to the verb^h if no noun comes between them; and if it agrees with a pronounⁱ, it governs the verb in the person of the substantive.

EXAMPLES. 1. ויצא נח ובני ואשתו ונשי בניו אתו, and Noah came out, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives with him; האשה וילדיה תהיה לאדניה, the wife and her children shall be her master's: וכתבה אסתר המלכה—ומרדכי היהודי, and Esther the queen wrote,—and Mordecai the Jew. 2. ויעלו כל העם אחריו, and all the people came up after him: נצפנו שנים למספר, and number of years are hidden from the oppressor. 3. וישמע הנביא אשר השיבו מן הדרך, and the prophet heard who brought him back out of the way: אנכי יהוה, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt; ויאמר איש אלהים הוא אשר מרה, and he said, (it is) the man of God, he who disobeyed.

In Regimen, 1. The Noun^a on which the force of a Verb Active^b passes is put in the accusative, and generally has the particle את prefixed; unless it expresses some tendency to, when it (generally^d) takes the particle אל before it^e. 2. The Noun^c by which a Verb Substantive^f is succeeded, is put in the same case as that by which it is preceded; but if it signifies possession, it takes the particle אל before the noun^g which follows. 3. The Noun^h by which a Verb Passiveⁱ is succeeded is governed by the preposition מן, ל, which designates the agent; but that^k by which it is preceded is frequently attended with the particle את, which designates the patient, or sufferer.

EXAMPLES. 1. בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים, in the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth, (ברא אלהים אדם, God created man;) ויבאו אל יעקב—ויגיד לו את כל הקרת אתם, and they came to Jacob—and told him all that befell to them: חבלתו הובד ישיב, hath restored (to) the debtor his pledge). 2. והארץ היתה תהו ובהו, and the earth was a chaos and vacuity: לכה יהיה לאכלה, to you it shall be for food: כל יש לי, all that he has. 3. ויחלו מן היורים, and he was wounded by the archers: נבלעו מן היין, they are saturated with wine: ויהי כאשר נשמע לסנבלט, and it came to pass, when it was heard by Sanbalat: לא תנתן את העיר הזאת ביד מלך, this city shall not be deli-

vered into the hand of the king: וימלאו אסמך שבע) and thy barns shall be filled with plenty.)

The Verb^a on which the force of another Verb^b passes is put in the *Infinitive Mode*; the sign *to* being expressed in Hebrew, by different prepositions. 1. If the Infinitive can be rendered or turned by *to*, *of*, or *for*, and the present-participle^o it requires ל before it; if it can be rendered by *from*, and the same participle^d, it requires מ; and if by *in*^e, it requires ב, before it: but if the phrase can be turned by *when* and the present tense^f, the Infinitive then assumes כ, before it. 2. The Infinitive^g, not unfrequently with ה or ת subjoined, is used as *a substantive*, in the same manner as the present participle is used in English. It is not only used for *the participle*^b, but, by an elliptical construction, for any mode or tenseⁱ of the Verb.

EXAMPLES. הטיבו^b נגן^a בתרועה, do well to sing with rejoicing. 1. ולא יגשו^b אלי לכהן^a לי ולגשת^c על כל קדש, and they shall not approach to me, to officiate, nor to approach any of my sanctifications: וימת וימת, בשנת ארבעים ואחת למלכו, and he died in the forty-first year of his reigning: (there is) עת לבכות^c ועת לשחק^c, (there is) a time for weeping and a time for laughing: עיניהם מראות^d עיניהם מהשכיל^d לבתם, כי טה מראות^d, for he hath closed their eyes from seeing, and their ears from hearing: בבואו^e מפדן ארם, in his coming from Padan-aram. ויהיה כשכב^f אדני המלך, and it shall be, when my lord the king lies down: ויהי כהרימי^f קולי ואקרא, and (it) was, when I raised my voice and cried. 2. אתה ידעת שבתים וקומים, thou knowest my down-sitting, and my up-rising: מכל עץ הגן תאכל^h תאכל, of every tree of the garden eating thou shalt eat, (i. e. thou shalt surely eat): והמים הליוך^h חסור^h עד החודש העשירי, and the waters (were) departing and decreasing until the tenth month; (i. e. continually decreased): Pres. רשעים ארבוⁱ דם, the wicked (are wont) to lie in wait for blood: Indef. והחיות רצאוⁱ ושובⁱ, and the animals (were observed) to run, and to return: Fut. הסרו משוכתו ויהי לבער, and (I am) to remove its hedge, and it shall be for burning: כי ביום אכלך מית תמות, for in the day (that thou happenest) to eat of it, dying thou shalt die; (i. e. thou shalt surely die.)

1. A Verb is generally put in the same *Tense*, in Hebrew, as in English; the analogy being observed in the Indefinite^a and the Future^b, which are distinguished by the signs, *did* and *shall*. 2. But as the Indefinite is used in Hebrew, with a latitude which includes the Imperfect and the Pluperfect; when the action is passed and *simultaneous* with an antece-

dent it is rendered by the former tense^c, but when it is past and *prior* to an antecedent, it is rendered by the latter^d. As the past and future tense which the Hebrew employs are properly indefinites; they are not only used for the Present^e, but substituted for each other^f, when the conjunction ו is prefixed: which from its power of changing the time is termed *vau* conversive: though the substitution^g is made even when the conjunction is omitted. 3. The Indicative is used in Hebrew to express the Conjunctive^b; hence where the signs *may, might, should, &c.* are required by the sense, they should be substitutedⁱ, for *shall, will, &c.* of the Future.

EXAMPLES. 1. בָּצַלַם אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה^a אֶת הָאָדָם, in the image of God made he man: בֹּעֵת אַפִּיךָ תֹאכַל^b לֶחֶם, in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. 2. הוּא יֹשֵׁב^c פֶּתַח הָאֹהֶל, and he sat (was sitting) at the door of the tent: וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת כָּל אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה^d, and God saw every (thing) which he (had) made. וַיֹּאמֶר קִין לֹא יָדַעְתִּי^e, and Cain said I know (knew) not: וְנָהָר יֵצֵא מֵעֵדֶן—מִשָּׁם יִפְרָד^f לְאַרְבַּעָה אֲשִׁים, and a river going out of Eden—is (will be) divided into four heads: וְעֶבֶר^g יְהוּדָה לִנְגֹף אֶת מִצְרַיִם, and the Lord will (did) pass through to smite the Egyptians: אֶת יְיֹבְרָךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת, and the Lord will (did) pass through to smite the Egyptians: הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי יִקְדָּשׁ^h אֹתוֹ, and God blessed (will bless) the seventh day, and hallowed (will hallow) it. וַיֹּאמֶר אֶלְעָזָר אֶתְכֶם מִצְרַיִם, and he said I have brought (will bring) you up out of Egypt: כִּי נָפַלְתִּי קָמְתִּיⁱ, though I have fallen I shall rise (have risen). 3. בּוֹאִי תִימֹן הַפִּיחִי גִנִּי יִזְלֹף^a בְּשִׁמּוֹ, come (thou) South, blow on my garden, (that) the spices may (shall) flow out: מִפְּרִי עֵץ הַגֵּן תֹּאכַל^b, of the fruit of the tree of the garden thou mayest (shalt) eat: וַיָּבֵא אֶל הָאָדָם לִרְאוֹת מָה יִקְרָא^c לוֹ, and he brought it to the man, to see what he would (will) call it.

Besides the regularly inflected Tenses, the Hebrews employ the verbs, אָבָה, יָאֵל, יִכַּל, in a manner nearly analogous to that in which the English use the auxiliaries, *will, can, would, could, &c.* 1. By joining יָאֵל, אָבָה, יִכַּל, in the future tense^a, to a verb in the infinitive, they express the English compound tenses formed by the auxiliaries *will, can*; but by joining them, in a past tense^b, to the infinitive, they express those formed by the auxiliaries *would, could, &c.* In construction, those verbs, which are only used when the English auxiliaries are emphatick, may be connected by *vau* conversive^c, and subjected to the peculiar government of that conjunction, the latter of them being rendered by the infinitive. 2. By joining יִסָּף, יִשׁוּב, to another verb^d, in the same form of construction, they express an action which is repeated; but when the verb רָבָה is

thus used^e, it expresses an action which is frequently renewed.

3. To express an action which is taking place, they join the verb *היה*, to the participle present^f, called *Benoni*, and the verb thus compounded is analogous to the English Middle Voice; though the auxiliary in Hebrew is rarely expressed with the pronoun^g.

EXAMPLES. 1. *ויאמר דוד אל שאול לא אוכל^א ללכת באלה*, and David said to Saul, I cannot go in there: *ובית ישראל לא יאבו^ב לשמע*, and the house of Israel will not hear: *ויאמל^א הכנעני לשבת בארץ הזאת*, * and the Canaanite would dwell in the land: *ולא אבה^ב האיש ללון*, and the man would not stay the night: *כי הואיל^א יהיה לעשות אתכם לו לעם*, because the Lord would make you to himself a people. *ואיככה אוכל^א וראיתי*, ואיככה אוכל^א, and how can I see (can I and shall I see) the destruction of my kindred; *ואם תאבו^ב ושמעתם טוב הארץ תאכלו*, אם תאבו^ב, if you will hear (you be willing and hear) ye shall eat the good of the land: *ויאל^א אלוה וידכאנו*, and that God would destroy me (would be willing and destroy me). 2. *ויסק^ד שלח את יונה מן התהבה*, and he again sent, (added to send) a dove from the ark; *הנשוב^ד להפר מצותיך*, shall we again infringe (return to infringe) thy precepts. *אל תרבו^ה תדברו גבהה גבהה*, אל תרבו^ה, do not repeatedly talk. (multiply (nor) talk) very proudly. *דבר אל פרעה*, דבר אל פרעה, — *כל אשר אני^ה אומר אליך*, speak to Pharaoh all that I (am) speaking to thee: *לא טוב הדבר אשר אתם עשים*, the thing (is) not good which you (are) doing: *והיא^ה יושבת^ה בשדה*, והיא^ה, and she (was) sitting in the field: *והוא^ה הולך^ה יחף*, והוא^ה, and he (was) going bare-foot.

The *Passive Voice* is very generally used in Hebrew, but is not attended with the same difficulties which attend it in other languages, as it generally expresses each tense, without having recourse to the auxiliary and participles. When a Compound Tense is used, (as in expressing the Present^b,) the *Auxiliary* is generally omitted: the Participle is subject to the rules which govern adjectives. and accordingly agrees with the noun^c which governs the auxiliary.

EXAMPLES. *כי כתב אשר נכתב^א בשם מלך*, כי כתב אשר נכתב^א, for the writing which is written in the name of the king: *ובכתב^א בספר*, ובכתב^א, and it was written in a book; *אם על המלך טוב יתב^ה לאבדם*, אם על המלך טוב יתב^ה, if (it seemeth) good to the king, it shall be written to destroy them. *נכתב^ה עונך לפני*, נכתב^ה, thy iniquity (is) marked before me; *דורי נסע ונגלה^ה מני*, דורי נסע ונגלה^ה, my life (is) departed, and has passed forth from me.

1. The *Middle Voice*^a, which is expressed by the Conjugation Hithpael, is used in Hebrew to supply the place of Re-

* The time is changed, from future to past, by *van* conversive.

flective Verbs, and is accordingly employed when the action of the verb reverts on a reciprocal pronoun. The construction of verbs in this voice^b is attended with no difficulty, as they are active verbs having a pronoun of the same number and person as that by which they are governed, supposed to follow them. 2. Of a nature nearly allied to the former is the Conjugation Hiphil^c, with its Passive Hophal^d, which express an action, not merely performed, but ordered, or procured by means of the agent. Verbs in this conjugation are accordingly rendered by the infinitive; the verb *to make*, *to get*, &c. being prefixed, in the proper tense of the verb expressed in the original. [The Conjugation Piel^e, with its Passive Pual^f, is even less difficult in the construction; as it is regularly rendered by a verb in the Active or Passive Voice, but qualified by the adverbs, *intensely*, *vehemently*, &c.] 3. Participles^g generally retain the government of the verbs from which they are derived: they are not unfrequently followed by a noun^h in regimen.

EXAMPLES. 1. וישת מן היין וישכר ויתגלה, and he drank of wine, and was drunk, and uncovered-himself: וְיָרִיזוּ, רִיזוּ, יִרְיִזוּ, יִרְיִזוּ, he-raises-himself, thou-raisest-thyself, I-raise-myself, they-raise-themselves, &c. 2. כְּנִיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר הִגְלָהּ יְהוָה מִפְּנֵיהֶם, as the nations which the Lord made-to-pass-away before their faces: עִם יְכִנְיָה מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה עָם הִגְלָה אֲשֶׁר הִגְלָתָהּ, with the deportation which was-made-to-pass-away with Jeconiah king of Judah. מִלְּעֵינֵי הַגּוֹיִם גָּלָהּ צְדָקָתוֹ in the eyes of the nations he hath-intensely-revealed his righteousness; וַיִּהְיֶה גָלָהּ הַצֶּבֶל וַיִּהְיֶה גָלָהּ, and Huz-zab was-led-away-forcibly, she was-ordered-to ascend.].—כֹּה אָמַר יְהוָה, על הרועים הרועים את עמי, thus saith the Lord—to the shepherds feeding my people; יגלו שמים עונו ארץ מתקוממה לו, the heavens shall reveal his iniquity, and the earth raising-itself against him; יהוה בוא ברוך יהוה, enter thou blessed of the Lord; כִּי חֹלֵת אֶהְיֶה אֵי, for I (am) sick with love; וְכָל בְּנֵיךָ לְמוֹד לַיהוָה, and all thy sons (shall be) taught of the Lord.

1. The *Adverb*^a generally precedes the verb^b, or other word^c which it qualifies; but the perspicuity of the sentence is often consulted in placing this particle. Adverbs are principally of use in rendering the construction negative or interrogative. 2. As *negatives*, the following adverbs are principally used, לא, אל, אין, no not, בל, בלתי, not, never, &c. Of these adverbs, אל is used in prohibitory sentences^d, and generally joined with the future^e; לא is used before all modes^b but

the imperative, and is generally used to qualify adjectives^c; בלתי is generally prefixed to the infinitive, and is frequently interjected between the verb^f and the governing particles^g ל, מ; אין is used to qualify participles^h, pronounsⁱ and nouns^k, and frequently^l takes before it the particles ל, ב, מ, כ. 2. The Adverbs principally used as *interrogatives*, are ה, whether? and the negatives הלא, האין, הכי, is not? למה, מדוע, why, wherefore? היך, איך, how? מתי, when? כמה, how often? עד מה, עד אן, how far? &c. These adverbs are placed at the beginning^m of the sentence, which is rendered negative by qualifying the verbⁿ with לא, or a similar particle. But when two or more verbs are used, a negative placed before the first is frequently understood before the succeeding^o: and the negative particle^p usually imparts a privative force, by that form of construction which is merely restrictive in English.

EXAMPLES. 1. והן לא יאמינו לי ולא ישמעו בקלי, and behold they will not believe me, and they will not listen to my voice; יחדו ישכבו, together shall they fall, never shall they rise: הוא בן לא, he (is) a son not wise. 2. ויאמר אל נא אחי תרעו, and he said, Do not, I pray, my brethren, transgress: יתכחש שרה לא צחקתי, and Sarah denied, saying, I did not laugh; לא יאמינו וגו, they will not believe, &c. וישם יהוה לקין את זבלתו הכותל אתו, and the Lord set on Cain a mark, *not-to smite* him; וחזקו ידי מרעים זבלתי שבו, and they strengthen the hands of the wicked, *that they-do-not return*; גמבלתי, the Lord *in-not being able* to bring the people into the land which he swore, &c. ואין ראה^h, and not (one was) seeing, nor knowing, nor waking: ואם אינך משיב דע וגו, and if thou dost not make (her) return, know, &c. אינני נתן לכם תבן, I gave not straw to you: ואיש אין בארץ, and there is no man in the earth: ועצי ארזים לאין מספר, and cedar trees *with-no* (without) number: באין תהמות חוללתי באין מעינות, *in-no* depths was I brought forth, *in-no* fountains. 3. ויהשפט כל הארץ לא יעשה משפט, shall not the judge of all the earth do right? מות, כי לא שואל תרוך, death (will not) praise thee: והללך, for the grave will not confess thee, ינקה יהוה את אשר ישא את שמו לשוא, כי לא ינקה יהוה את אשר ישא את שמו לשוא, for the Lord will not absolve him, that taketh his name in vain.

Conjunctions possess the government of particular Modes in Hebrew, but are followed by the Indicative. 1. The Conjunctions used as *Copulatives* are ו, and, אף, also; of these ו is not only used as a copulative^a, but is employed to express a consequence^b, a reason^c, a condition^d, or an exception^e. It

has a particular force in governing the Fut. where past time is expressed^f, and the Indef. where future time^g is mentioned.

2. The Conjunctions used as disjunctives are או, or, ולא, nor, ואם, although, &c. In the disjunction of clauses, ה—ה (אם) express *whether—or*; וכי—כי, *as—so*, &c. but in such oppositions, ו frequently stands before the second clause^k, in place of the repeated conjunction.

EXAMPLES. 1. כי באפם הרגו איש וברצונם עקרו שור, for in their anger they slew a man, and in their self-will they digged down a wall: ופגעו לי בעפרון בן צהר לויתן לי את מערת הנוך מת, and entreat for me to Ephron, the son of Zohar, and he will (that he may) give me the cave: הנה אתה בעל על האשה אשר לקחת יהוא בעלת בעל, behold thou art dead for the wife which thou hast taken, and (for) she is a man's wife; ואמרתי להם אלהי, and I will tell them, the God of your fathers hath sent me unto you, and (but) they will say to me, what (is) his name? מפרי עץ הגן נאכל: מפרי העץ ונו, of the fruit of the tree of the garden, we may eat, and (but) of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, &c. ונתתי ממנה לך בן וברכתיה, and also I will give thee a son from her, and I will bless her; ויפל אברהם על פניו ויאמר, אברהם fell on his face, and laughed and said. 2. יהיה כעם זכך וכעבד זכך וכעבד זכך, whether they [the people] are strong or weak, whether few or many: יהיה בה עץ אם אין, whether there (is) wood in it, or not; ויהיה כעם זכך וכעבד זכך וכעבד זכך, as passeth the whirlwind, and (so) the wicked (is) not.

Prepositions are used, in Hebrew, for the purpose of supplying, not of governing, cases. With regard to the various relations which they are intended to express;—1. In respect to the *instrument* employed; מ denotes the thing *whereof* we make a use^a, ב the instrument *wherewith* we perform^b: 2. In respect to *quality*, מ expresses the *matter*^c and *form*^d, כ the *manner*^e, and ל the *use*^f: 3. In respect to *dimension*, the *measure* is expressed by the constructive^g preceding a noun^h signifying the length or breadth: 4. In respect to *time*, ב expresses the time *in which*ⁱ, or *during which*^k, ל the time *whereat*^l; but the noun^m without a preposition, the time *how long*: 5. In respect to *place*, מ expresses the place *from whence*ⁿ, ל the place *where*^o or *whither*^p, the latter being also expressed by the adverbial particle^q ה; ב expresses the place *wherein*^r, as also the *price*^s. In most of the above cases, the preposition is omitted; as in expressing the matter^t, use^u, and dimension^v; the place^w whither, whereat, wherein, and from whence; and the time^x when, as well as how long^m.

EXAMPLES. 1. אַל תֹּאכְלוּ מִמֶּנּוּ נָח, eat not of it raw; בְּרוֹל בְּבִרְוֹל יִהְיֶה, iron is sharpened by iron: בְּשֵׁלֶשׁ מֵאוֹת הָאִישׁ אוֹשִׁיעַ, by the three hundred men will I save; 2. וּפְרַחֶיהָ מִמֶּנָּה יִהְיוּ (זָהָב), and its flowers shall be of it (gold); שְׁלֹשָׁה גְבֻעִים מִשְׁקָדִים, three cups like almonds; עֲשִׂיתָ גֵדִים לְמֹזְבַח, he is led as a sheep to the slaughter; וְתוֹךְ אֶתְּמַלֵּא, and thou shalt make staves for the altar. 3. אַמָּה וְחֻצִּי רַחֲבָהּ, a cubit and a half in breadth; אַמָּתַיִם וְחֻצִּי אֶרְכּוּ, two cubits and a half in length. 4. וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, in the six hundredth year of the years of the life of Noah; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, in the twilight, in the evening of the day; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, at the time of evening: וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, and he dwelt with him a month of days. 5. הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵמִצְרָיִם מִצְרַיִם, I brought thee out of the land of Egypt; צֵא מִן הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת, depart from this land: לֹא תַעֲזֹב נַפְשִׁי לְשָׂאוֹל, thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, let them depart, each to his house; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, and we went into the desert; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, the wicked shall be turned into hell; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, abide in thy house; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, death (is) in the pot; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, I will buy it for the full price; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, and they shall make the ephod of gold; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, the altar for incense; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, and the temple was filled with the cloud; וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, and he came to Jerusalem (place whither); וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, and he stood at the door of the tabernacle (place whereat); וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, the vessels found in the temple of the Lord (place wherein); וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, they went out of the city (place from whence); וַיֵּשֶׁב עִמּוֹ מֵהַדָּשׁ יָמַיִם, and I arose at night (time when).

Verbs implying some tendency to^a, or signifying to bestow or acquire^b, to expect, call, or interrogate^c, to seduce, despise, or oppress^d, to adore, honour, embrace, or kiss^e, are attended with ל: some signifying to regard, choose, reject, or hold^f, to urge, chide, protest^g, or inhale^h, are attended with ב: some signifying to enjoin, serveⁱ, tell, answer^k, or meet^l, are attended with אֶת. Verbs signifying to fill^m are attended with ב, מ, or אֶת; those signifying to be calledⁿ acquire an impersonal force, and are accompanied by ל: as many verbs^o are occasionally in Hebrew.

EXAMPLES. בּוֹאֵת יֹאמְרוּ לָנוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים, in this will the men consent unto us; וְאֵת בָּנֵתָם, let us give our daughters to them; וְאֵת בָּנֵתָם, let us take their daughters unto us. נִקְחָה לָנוּ אֶת הַבָּנוֹת, call (for) the mourners; וְשָׁאוּ לְךָ לְשָׁלוֹם, and they shall ask about peace: אַל יִשְׁאֹוּ לָכֵן הַנְּבִיאִים, let not your prophets seduce you; וְתִבְלָה לּוֹ בִּלְבָבָהּ, and she despised him in her heart; וְצִיָּק לְךָ בְּשַׁעְרֶיךָ, he will oppress thee in thy gates; וְיִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לַיהוָה, worship the Lord: וַיִּסְכַּד לָמוֹ, and he falleth down to it; וְיִכְבְּדוּ לְשִׁמְךָ, and they shall honour thy name; וַיִּחַקֵּם לּוֹ וַיִּנְשָׁקֵם לּוֹ, and he embraced him, and kissed him. רֹאֵה בָעֵינִים, he who looketh on the clouds; מֵאוֹם בְּיָד יְמִינִי, thou hast holden my right hand: וַיִּפְצָר בָּם מְאֹד, and he urged them greatly;

בִּים, chiding the sea; הָעֶדָּה בְּנוֹ הָאִישׁ, the man protested to us: יִצְוֶיתְהוּ אֹתוֹ, I will not inhale in your festivals. וְאַתָּה תַּעֲבֹד אֶתְּחִיבֵךְ, and thou shalt enjoin him; וְאַתָּה תַּעֲבֹד אֶתְּחִיבֵךְ, and thou shalt serve thy brother: וְאַתָּה תַּעֲבֹד אֶתְּחִיבֵךְ, I will inform the king; וְאַתָּה תַּעֲבֹד אֶתְּחִיבֵךְ, and the people answered him not a word: וְאַתָּה תַּעֲבֹד אֶתְּחִיבֵךְ, and they met Moses. מִלֵּאֵם יָדוֹ בִּקְשֶׁת, he filled his hand with a bow? וְיִמְלֵאֵם הַבֵּית, he fills his belly with my delights: לְוָאֵת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה, and the temple was filled with the cloud: אִשָּׁה, she shall be called (to her it shall be called) woman. קָנָא לְאֱלֹהָיו, he was zealous for his God; נָקַם יְהוָה לְסָצְרוֹ, the Lord avenging his enemies; כָּלֵךְ כְּלֵי תַעֲשֶׂה נְחֹשֶׁת, all its vessels you shall make of brass; הָרְגוּ אֶבְנֵי, they slew Abner; עֲשָׂקָה מֵלִי, he oppressed me.

It may be laid down as a general rule, that many words are occasionally retained, or suppressed, in Hebrew, where the English would not bear a like redundancy or deficiency.

1. Besides the pronouns, nouns, and prepositions, which have been already noticed*, the auxiliary verb^a is frequently omitted before the dative; and the conjunction between two verbs, when the sense requires a copulative^b. And when many common nouns^c relating to things, persons, times, measure, &c., as דָּבָר, אִישׁ, יוֹם, חֹדֶשׁ, פֶּעַם, מִדָּה, בְּנוֹ, are sufficiently indicated by the context, they are very often suppressed.
2. Superabundant words are, on the other hand, employed occasionally. Thus the personal pronoun^d is introduced with the noun or pronoun which it represents; and frequently joined to nouns and verbs in the dative^e. Verbs also take after them a verbal noun^f repeating the sense which they express. The terms^g אִישׁ, בֶּן, בֶּעַל, are connected with nouns, to supply the place of adjectives: and שָׁם, קוֹל, יָד, פָּנִים, פֶּה, are used, in the same manner^h; though not required by the sense or context.

EXAMPLES. 1. וּשְׁפָה אַחַת לְכֻלָּם, and one tongue (was) to all of them; וְיִלְשָׁה בֵן, and to Sarah (shall be) a son. תַּהֲמוֹת יִכְסִימוּ, בִּירְדוּ, the abyss covered them, they descended into the deeps. בְּמַצֹּלֹת, in the deeps, and he saw rest that (it was) a good (thing); וִירָא מְנוּחָה כִּי (דָּבָר) טוֹב, I am (a man of) peace; בְּרִשְׁוֹן בְּאַחַד לְחֹדֶשׁ, in the first (month) on the first (day) of the month; לֹא אַחַת, and not one (time), nor two; וַיִּמַּד שֵׁשׁ שְׁעִים, and he measured six (measures) of barley; תַּלְבַּשׁ אֶסְתֵּר, and Esther put on (the robes of) the kingdom. 2. וּמִעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ, and of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat of it; כִּי אֲתוֹ בְּהוּיִם, because you shall find him, at this hour him; — בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה.

* Vid. *supr.* p. 22. l. 14. p. 27. l. 34. p. 28. l. 18. p. 32. l. 14. p. 34. l. 5, 29. p. 36. l. 13. p. 37. l. 41.

עָלֶיךָ מְפֹלֵטִי לִי, blessed be the Lord—my preserver *to me*; שָׁבוּ לָכֶם פֹּה, sit ye *to you* here. בָּכוּ בְּכֹל גִּדּוֹל מָאֵד, they wept a very great weeping; וַיִּחַל נֹחַ אִישׁ אִישׁ הָאֲדָמָה, they feared, with great fear. וַיִּהְיֶה נֹחַ וַיְהִי אֶבְרָם, and Noah began to be a man of the earth (an agriculturist^t); וַיְהִי אֶבְרָם בֶּן־תִּשְׁעִים שָׁנָה, and Abram was a son of ninety years (ninety years old): הִנֵּה בָעַל הַחֲלֹמוֹת הָלוֹהָ בָא, behold the master of dreams (the dreamer) that cometh. חָרַב, smiting thou shalt smite with [the mouth (edge) of] the sword; נָסוּ מִפְּנֵי פְלִשְׁתִּים, they fled from before [the face of] the Philistines; וַחֹשֶׁךְ עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם, and darkness was over [the face of] the deep: יְשַׁעְיָהוּ, the word of the Lord by [the hand (instrumentality) of] Isaiah; אֲדַרְשׁ מִיָּדְךָ כָּל מִקּוֹלֵךָ אֲנֹחָתִי, I will require [at the hand] of every beast: הִיא, from [the voice of] my groaning: יִשְׁנֹבֶךְ שֵׁם ה' אֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב, [the name of] the God of Jacob shall raise thee; עַל דְּבַר הַכֶּסֶף, on account of [the word (affair) of] the silver.

Besides the alterations, already mentioned, to which the different parts of speech* are subject by the insertion or omission of letters, it seems further necessary to observe, That the letter ה is not only added to pronouns^a, but to nouns^b and participles^c, to verbs after the increase ת, תִּתֵּן^d, and those persons of the future^e and imperative^f, which have no increase, as also to the infinitive^g: That the letter י is not only added to pronouns^h, but subjoined to nounsⁱ and participles^j, frequently to these last^k when terminating in ת; and that it is sometimes omitted after the Indef.^l 1st pers. mas. but inserted after the 2d pers. fem.^m as also after the Infinitiveⁿ: That the letter ך is subjoined to the persons of the Tenses^o ending in י, ו, to the Future^p before the pronouns נִי, ך, הוּ, and sometimes, though rarely, to the Infinitive^q: That the letter ו is sometimes omitted before ך thus added to Verbs^r, and also before the conjunctive pronouns^s; and that it is occasionally subjoined to substantives^t.

EXAMPLES. אַתָּה, for אַת, thou; אַתָּה, for אַתָּךְ, you; לִילְךָ, for לִילְךָ, blessing, for בְּרַךְ, pt. pres.: בְּגִדְתָּ, thou didst deal treacherously, for בְּגִדְתָּ; וְהִשְׁלַכְתָּהּ, and you shall cast away, for וְהִשְׁלַכְתָּךְ; אֲבָרְכָהּ, I will bless, for אֲבָרְךָ; קוּמָה, rise, for קוּם; חַצִּי, חָמִי, אֲהִי, אָבִי, אַתָּה, for אֲתִי, thou, for אֲתִי; לְחַמְלָהּ, to spare, for לְחַמְלָהּ. אֲסִרְךָ, binding, for אֲסִרְךָ; דְּבַרְתִּי, order, for דְּבַרְתִּי; אֲהַבְתִּי, thou lovedst, for אֲהַבְתִּי; מִשִּׁיתִּיהוּ, I have brought him out, for מִשִּׁיתִּיהוּ; לְהוֹשִׁיבִי, in making dwell, for לְהוֹשִׁיבִי; יִדְעוּ, they will know, for יִדְעוּ; תִּשְׁמַעוּ, ye shall hear, for תִּשְׁמַעוּ; תִּדְבֹּקִי, thou wilt adhere, for תִּדְבֹּקִי; יִכְבְּדֵנִי, he will honour me, for יִכְבְּדֵנִי; אֶתְקַנְךָ, I will pluck

* Vid. *supr.* p. 7: l. 35. p. 10. l. 22. p. 12. l. 3—11. p. 18. l. 23. p. 24. l. 22.

thee out, for אֶתְּךָ ; יְבַרְכֶנּוּ, he will bless him, for יְבָרְכֶהוּ ; לִתְתֹּק, to give, for לִתֵּת ; בִּאֲבֹד, in destroying, for בִּאֲבֹדֶיךָ ; יִרְוּיִן, they shall be inebriated, for יִרְוּיִן ; כִּבְשֵׁהָ, subdue it, for כִּבְשֵׁהָ ; סָבְנוּ, they surrounded me, for סָבְנוּ ; חֲשַׁבְנֹהוּ, we esteemed him, for חֲשַׁבְנֹהוּ ; חֵית, מֵד, בֵּן, for חֵית, מֵד, בֵּן.

IV. OF PROSODY.

PROSODY being that part of Grammar, which determines the *accent* or *quantity* of words, chiefly as disposed in verses ; under this head every thing may be reduced, which remains to be advanced on the subject of the points and accents.

I. In the pointed Hebrew, the twenty-two letters of the alphabet are considered consonants. 1. Six^a may be termed aspirates ; viz. א, ה, ו, י, ח, ע, the first of which is expressed by a lenient breathing, and the two last by forcible gutturals. 2. Six^b are properly aspirated consonants ; viz. ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ט ; to which may be added ש, pointed over the dexter horn. The remaining letters^d, consisting of the liquids, ל, מ, נ, ר, the mutes, ט, ק, and the sibilants, ז, ס, צ, are possessed of an uniform sound.

EXAMPLES. 1. ^aא, q, ה, h, ו, v, י, y, ח, ch, ע, gh. 2. ^bב, bh, ג, gh, ד, dh, כ, ch, פ, ph, ט, th, ש, sh. ^dל, l, מ, m, נ, n, ר, r : ט, t, ק, k : ז, z, ס, s, צ, ts.

The points added to the letters are chiefly employed to express the *Vowels*, being generally placed under them. The Vowels* thus expressed, are divided into long^a ; as, (ֿ) ā, (ֿ) ē, (ֿ) ī, (ֿ) ō, (ֿ) ū ; and short^b, as, (ֿ) ā, (ֿ) ē, (ֿ) ī, (ֿ) ō, (ֿ) ū. To these may be added (ֿ) sh'va, which properly denotes the absence of a vowel^c ; but which, when added to the short vowels, expresses the very short^d ; as, (ֿ) a, (ֿ) e, (ֿ) o.

* The long vowels are termed thus ; viz. ā, kametz ; ē, tsere ; ī, long chirec ; ō, cholem ; ū, shurek : the short, thus ; viz. ā, patach ; ē, segol ; ī, short chirec ; ō, kametz chatuph ; ū, kibbutz : the very short, thus ; viz. a, chateph-patach ; e, chateph-segol ; o, chateph-kametz.

† The point (ֿ) which has a double force, *generally* expresses the vowel ā, being then termed long *kametz*, as מָסָר māsār. But when it concurs in the same syllable with a *shva*, quiescent and unaccented, it expresses the short vowel ō, and is then termed *kametz-chatuph* ; as קֹרְבָן kōrbān ; it is, however, observable, that the *shva* is not expressed when it is final, as כֹּל cōl ; and that it is sometimes implied in a *dages* or *chateph-kametz* ; as רֹנְנִי rōnni ; מוֹגְהָמָדִי mōghamādh.

A letter joined to any of these vowels is sounded before them, and is said to be *moveable*.

EXAMPLES. אָ *sā*, עָ *sē*, יָ *sī*, וָ *sō*, וּ *sū*; סָ *să*, סֶ *sě*, סִ *sī*, סֹ *sō*, סֻ *sū*: אֲ *uā*, אֵ *uē*, אִ *uī*, אֹ *uō*, אֻ *uū*; חָ *hā*, חֵ *hē*, חִ *hī*, חֹ *hō*, חֻ *hū*: גָ *ghā*, גֵ *ghē*, גִ *ghī*, גֹ *ghō*, גֻ *ghū*; בָ *bā*, בֵ *bē*, בִ *bī*, בֹ *bō*, בֻ *bū*; וָ *vā*, וֵ *vē*, וִ *vī*, וֹ *vō*, וֻ *vū*; יָ *yā*, יֵ *yē*, יִ *yī*, יֹ *yō*, יֻ *yū*; עָ *ā*, עֵ *ē*, עִ *ī*, עֹ *ō*, עֻ *ū*; סָ *sā*, סֶ *se*, סִ *so*.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. The aspirates, when devoid of subscribed points, merge their sound in that of the vowels which precede them, and are then said to be *quiescent*: thus א, wherever placed^a,—י, if mediate^b, or if final^c and preceded by (.) *ī*, (.) *ē*, —ו, wherever placed^d, if attended with (.) *ō*, (.) *ū*, and not subscribed,—and ה, when final^e, are respectively silent. But י, ה, when final^f, the latter being inscribed with the point mapick (·), retain their proper sound; and ו, ה, ע, when final^g, and subscribed with patha-genufa (·) *a*, are sounded *after* the vowel placed under them. 2. The aspirated consonants, א, אֲ, אָ, אֵ, אִ, אֹ, אֻ, when inscribed with a lenient dages (·), and the letter ש, when pointed over the left horn, lose their aspirated sound^h; and all consonants which are inscribed with a forcible dages (·), (which may be applied to all letters except א, ה, ח, ע, ו), are doubled in pronunciation: the dages is lenientⁱ when it is inscribed in א, אֲ, אָ, אֵ, אִ, אֹ, אֻ, beginning a word, or following shva quiescent^j, but otherwise it is forcible^k. The *shva* is moveable^l, and sounded as a close *e*, when it begins a new syllable^m, but otherwise it is quiescentⁿ.

EXAMPLES. 1. אָ *sā*, עָ *sē*, יָ *sī*, וָ *sō*, וּ *sū*; אֲ *sār*, אֵ *sēr*, אִ *sīr*, אֹ *sōr*, אֻ *sūr*: אֲ *sār*, אֵ *sēr*, אִ *sīr*, אֹ *sōr*, אֻ *sūr*: סִ *sī*, סֵ *se*; סֹ *so*, סֻ *su*, סֻ *sur*: עָ *sa*, עֵ *se*, עִ *si*, עֹ *so*, עֻ *su*. יָ *sai*, יֵ *sei*, יִ *soi*, &c. חָ *sah*, חֵ *seh*, חִ *sih*, &c.: אֲ *saah*, אֵ *saach*, אִ *saagh*, &c. בָ *b*, גָ *g*, דָ *d*, פָ *p*, צָ *c*, טָ *t*, שָ *s*; אֲ *sassa*, אֵ *sessā*, אִ *sissa*, &c. אֲ *sabba*, אֵ *segga*, &c. בָ *bosa*, אֵ *basbasa*, אִ *bhassa*, אֹ *bhassabbasa*: יָ *sesi*; יֵ *ses'ri*.

* *Shva* begins a new syllable, not only when it commences a word, but when it occurs after a long vowel having an euphonical accent, (as יָחֵלֻךְ *yāchelu*); after a short syllable compensated by an accent, (as לָמְנַתְּשָׁךְ *lāmenatseach*); or after another *shva*, (as יִרְדֵּפְךָ *yirdephu*; פָּקְדֻךְ *pakkedu*) in the last instance the first *shva* is implied in a *dages*.

Every sounded letter has either a vowel point^a, or *shva*^b placed under it: but the latter is not expressed in writing, when it is final^c; unless with ך^d, or when it is preceded by another *shva*^e. The points of װ supply the place of () *ō*, when the consonant that precedes or follows it is destitute of a vowel^f: and the points^g () *ō*, () *ī*, are sometimes written without ך, ך; in which case they are said to be defective.

EXAMPLES. ם sarab, ם sarab, ם sarac, ם sarb. ם sos, ם sosh: ם sos.

The Accent () naturally falls on the last syllable^a: but words^b ending in () *āi*, () *ē*, or () *ā*, (put for (), in the serviles ם, ם, ם, ם, ם, ם, ם, ם, or ם, paragogick, are accented on the penultimate, when they have not a *shva* moveable preceding. By *vau* conversive the accent is shifted on the last syllable (from the penultimate) in the Indefinite^c; and on the penultimate (from the last syllable) in the Future^d. The latter effect is also produced in words^e ending in ם, ם, ם, ם, when they fall under a pause: and the accent is wholly obliterated by the tie *Maccaph* (-), in the words^f that precede it.

EXAMPLES. ם dhabhár; ם Yisraél: indf. ם masár: fut. ם yimsór; ם mesór. ם Abigáil; ם Abimélech; ם Bathshéba; ם masárta; ם masárti; ם yismáchu; ם masárnu; ם timsórna; ם mesartáni; ם yimseréhu; ם debharécha; ם tsarothéha; ם láila; ם yimserú; ם asapperá. ם vemasarti; ם vayóseph. ם naphálu; ם darkécha; ם eth-haquérets.

The changes to which the points are subject depend on the increase of the words, and the tendency of the accent to fall on the last syllable; a concurrence of many unaccented syllables either sinking or shortening the vowels, or requiring them to be lengthened for the ease of pronunciation. A syllable, to have its full complement, should consist of a consonant and a long vowel^a, or of a consonant and a short vowel^b compensated. A short syllable is compensated by having subjoined to its short vowel a consonant (either expressed^b, or implied in a *dages*^c or guttural^d), or by becoming the seat of an accent^e. A long syllable is shortened^f, by having a short vowel substituted for a mutable vowel; () *ā* being changed into () *ā*, () *ē*, or () *ī*; () *ē* into () *ī*, or () *ē*; and () *ō* into () *ā*, or () *ā*. All the

short vowels are mutable, and occasionally changed into long vowels^g, or substituted for each other^h; but the long vowels attended with י, ו, are immutableⁱ; and the very short vowels^j are proper to the gutturals.

EXAMPLES. מָסַר^a mā-sār : גְּחֹזֶז^b ghō-sē ; מִסֵּר^c mīs-ser ; פִּיל־הֵל^d pīl-hel ; דֶּשֶׁה^e dé-she' . הַשְׁכֵּם^f hašhem, compounded of יָהּ יֵשׁ יָם^g . עָבָדִים^h ghabhādhim, pl. of עָבַדⁱ ghebhēdh . פֶּתַח^j pethach, for פֶּתֶח^k pethech . תּוֹשִׁיבִי^l tōshībēni . חָדָס^m chadas ; רוּחַⁿ ruach .

GEN. RULE. A short vowel^a, not followed by a consonant or its equivalent, should be compensated^b, or obliterated^c, or changed into its correspondent long vowel^d. A long vowel^e, if unaccented, when followed by a moveable consonant having *shva* expressed or understood, is changed into its correspondent short^f. A long vowel^g, preceding the penultimate of words accented on the last syllable, sinks into *shva*^o if it is mutable ; but merely takes an euphonic accentⁱ if it is an immutable. If a *shva* thus falls under a guttural, it is changed into a compounded *shva*^k; but if it comes in contact with another *shva*, the antecedent of them is changed into a vowel.

EXAMPLES. חָדָס^a chadas, חֲדָסִים^b chadassim : עָבַד^c ghebed . עָבָדִים^d ghabhādhim ; בְּהֵרֵךְ^e bhērech, for בְּהִרְרֵךְ^f bhīrrech : עֹז^g ghōz, בִּעְזָה^h beghuzeka . זָקֵןⁱ zāken, זִקְנִים^j zekenim, &c. see p. 7 . מָסַר^k māsar, מְסָרָנִי^l mesarani, &c. see p. 27 . דָּבַר^m dābhar, דְּבָרִיⁿ debhari, &c. see p. 27 . תּוֹשִׁיבִי^o tōshībēni, compounded of תּוֹשִׁיב and יָנִי^p . עָבַד^q ghebedh, עָבָדִים^r ghabadhim : בְּחִילִי^s bhichli, compounded of בָּחַל^t and לִי^u.

On suffering an increase, 1. A word^a takes (,) *shva*, in the syllables^b preceding the penult., for (,) ā, (,) ē, (,) ō ; and in the penult.^c for (,) ē, also for (,) ē, (,) i, unless in the plural^d, and for (,) ō, (,) ā in verbs^e. But (,) a is substituted in the plural for (,) ō, (,) ē, (,) i, in the penult. of nouns^f; for (,) in the inflectible tenses of verbs^g before a conjunctive pronoun, and for (,) ^h if derived from (,) . And (,) ēⁱ is substituted for (,) āy, and (,) ō for (,) āv^j, in dissyllables accented on the penult.

EXAMPLES. 1. זָקֵן^a, pl. זִקְנִים^b ; רָחוֹק^c f. רְחוֹקָה^d ; קָרוֹב (with the conjunctive pronoun) קְרוֹבִי^e : סָפַר^f pl. סָפְרִים^g ; רָחַם^h pl. רַחֲמִיםⁱ ; עָלָה^j pl. עָלִים^k : אָצַק^l in conjunction אֶצְקִי^m ; אָשַׁםⁿ in conjunc. אֶשְׁכֹּמוּ^o ; אָפַר^p in conjunc. אֶפְרִי^q : 1 s. fut. אֶשְׁמַר^r in conj. אֶשְׁמְרֶה^s, inf. אֶפְתַּח^t in conj. אֶפְתְּחֵה^u. 2. רָאָה^v pl.

רָאִיִּים pl. יָאִיִּים; דָּרְרָה pl. דָּרְרִים; כָּנַשׁ pl. כָּנָשׁוֹת; עֲמָרָה pl. עֲמָרוֹת; צָנִי pl. צָנִי; חָלָה pl. חָלָה; שָׁמַע imper. שָׁמַע in conj. שָׁמַעְנִי; 3 p. indf. דָּקָה in conj. דָּקָהוּ. **EXCEPTIONS.** In the penult. (.) ē remains unchanged after (,) ā, (:) ' ; as, שָׁנָה pl. שָׁנִים; זָמַח pl. זָמָח.

Secondly. A *Guttural*^a, instead of a *shva*, takes (,) a^b; but if *shva* comes from (.) ē, it takes (,) e^c; and if from (.) ō preceding (,) ē, it takes (,) o^d. In place of a *dages*, it *lengthens* the short vowels,—(,) ā into (,) ā^e, (,) ĭ into (,) ĭ^f, and (,) ŭ into (,) ŭ^g; but contrariwise, defectives^h, in taking a *dages*, *shorten* the long vowels,—(,) ā into (,) āⁱ, (,) ē into (,) ĭ^j, (,) ō into (,) ŭ^k or (,) ō^l; and (,) ā into (,) ā^m. A forcible Gutturalⁿ (ה, ח, or ע) takes (,) ā;—instead of *shva* quiescent, under the penult.^o or the last^p, when preceded by a long vowel (,) ē, (,) i, (,) u, or (,) a; and instead of (,) ē, or (,) ō, before it^q, when it is final in verbs; but generally instead of (,) ē, before the last^r, or before^s or under the penultimate^t; and, contrariwise, when (,) ā precedes, and (,) ā is subscribed to, those gutturals, the former is changed into (,) ē. The letter ר^x and some other consonants^y have occasionally the force of Gutturals, in changing the points.

EXAMPLES. דָּרְרָה pl. דָּרְרִים; 3 indf. שָׁמַעְנִי; רָצָה in conjunct. רָצָה; שָׁמַע in conj. שָׁמַעְנִי; חָלָה pl. חָלָה. Pi. 1 fut. אָמַר for אָמַר; 3 fut. יִשָּׁע for יִשָּׁע; Pu. 3 indf. מָנַח for מָנַח. הָם pl. הָמִים; חָלָה in conj. נָלַח; עָלָה in conj. עָלָה; 3 indf. חָלָה in conj. חָלָה; 2 indf. לָקַח for לָקַח; Piel inf. שָׁמַע; 3 fut. יִשָּׁע; נָחָה for נָחָה; pt. נָחָה. 3 fut. יִשָּׁע; pt. יִשָּׁע; שָׁמַע, derived from שָׁמַע; שָׁמַע in conj. שָׁמַע; שָׁמַע compounded with בָּ, בָּ; 3 indf. Piel שָׁמַע for שָׁמַע; Pual מָנַח for מָנַח; רָבְבוּ pl. for רָבְבוּ; קָרְשִׁים pl. for קָרְשִׁים.

Thirdly. If *two* moveable *shvas* concur at the beginning of a word, the first^a is changed into (,) ĭ; and if י follows, the second omitted; but if that which precedes is simple, and the other compounded, the preceding is changed into the component vowel^b of the following. If they concur in the beginning and middle of a word, and come in contact with a guttural; that under it, if coming from (,) ē preceding (,) ē^e, is changed into (,) ē^d, and that before or under it, if coming from (,) ē^e, or its substitute (,) ā, is changed into (,) ā^f; but if that which precedes is compounded^g, its vowel is retained^h,

II. It is unnecessary to enter into the subject of the metres, as nothing is known with certainty respecting the Hebrew versification. It is probable it consisted in a musical rhythm to which the poetry was recited; to the ends of which the various accents which are found in the sacred text, are obviously accommodated. But as these points, which amount to thirty-five, are confessedly modern, and of no authority even among the advocates of the pointed system; we shall be pardoned in passing them by, without further notice.

This Dialect generally consists in Hebrew, with some peculiarities, adopted not only from the Chaldee and Syriaek, but from the Greek and Latin. 1. It includes ק (from קא) among the serviles^a; inserts א, ו, י, in place of the vowel-points^b; sometimes drops a radical^c at the beginning, middle, or end of a word; extends^d some terms by ת, מ, י; and connects^e others by the figure *crasis*. 2. In Nouns, it puts^f, mas. pl. ין for ים; fem. pl. יות for ות; forming^g some nouns in ות, ן, and some in אי, after the Chaldee: in the Cases, it supplies^h the gen. by של, ד; the acc. by ית, ל, for את; puttingⁱ א for אל, ל; הי for מ. 3. In the Pronouns,—for the Conjunctives, it takes^k א, for י, *my*; הי (ה), and after the pl. וחי (וי) for ה, *his*; ן for נו, *our*, ם, *their*; rejecting^l ן of כון, בין, *your*, and ן or ה of הון, הין, *their*: connecting^m them respectively to their adjuncts by יי. For the Possessive Pronouns, it usesⁿ של, דיל, דיר, joined with the Conjunctives: and for the Demonstrative, it uses^o הלה, *ille, this*, pl. הלין, (הללו, אלו, הני, תנך); also^p אות, (את) אֹתֵם, *that*, modifying^q the latter with the prepositions used in supplying cases. For the Relative ש, it puts^r די, ד; and for the Interrogatives מי, מה, it puts^s ה: and it forms^t some Compounds, by combining different pronouns with הו (from הוא), הי (from היא), in the sense of the auxiliary. 4. In Verbs, it drops in the Indef. ת, of 1st and 3d p. sing. ter-

PARKHURST'S

HEBREW LEXICON

AND GRAMMAR,

Abridged :

BY T. A. TEULON.

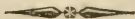
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1821.

TO THE HEBREW STUDENT.



WHEN I first attempted to obtain the knowledge of that most ancient of all languages, the Hebrew, I commenced my undertaking by reducing Parkhurst's Grammar and Lexicon to this small abridgment, for the purpose of having a convenient instructor always with me. It has been nearly, my sole teacher, and having used it for above twenty years, and found it well adapted for the learner of the Hebrew, containing the substance of the language, in a compass which may be consulted at all times without inconveniency, in the field or the house, at home or on a journey, at small expence, and yet of more general utility, from its very portable size, than larger works. I now submit it to the public, with the hope, that it may prove as beneficial to others as I have found it for my own improvement.

I do not pretend, even to suppose, that its use will render useless such excellent larger works as those of Buxtorf, Taylor, Parkhurst, and many others, but as these never can become pocket companions, the use of this will enable the student to consult them with advantage, and prepare him to attain all those improvements from them, for which he can alone be prepared, by that habitual, and every where intercourse with the language, for which their size renders them incapable. If the learner finds it a most useful pocket companion, and the learned a convenient assistant to his studies, and a safe refresher of his memory, it is all that I can expect or desire from it.

Mr. Bagster of Paternoster Row having published a very beautiful stereotype pocket edition of the Hebrew Bible, I have had this printed of the same size, not only as being the most convenient for portability and consultation, but as a valuable companion to that admirable work, for any one who would wish to bind them together; I have also, for the same reason, printed a few of the size of Mr. Bagster's beautiful quarto Polyglot edition of the Scriptures.

ALPHABET.

Hebrew Name.	Characters.	Finals.	English Sound	Figures.
Aleph	א		a	1
Beth	ב		b	2
Gimel	ג		g	3
Daleth	ד		d	4
He	ה		e	5
Vau	ו		u	6
Zain	ז		z	7
Heth	ח		h	8
Teth	ט		th	9
Yod	י		i	10
Caph	כ	ך	k	20
Lamed	ל		l	30
Mem	מ	ם	m	40
Nun	נ	ן	n	50
Samech	ס		s	60
Oin	ע		o	70
Pe	פ	ף	p	80
Tsaide	צ	ץ	ts	90
Koph	ק		q	100
Resh	ר		r	200
Shin	ש		s	300
Tau	ת		t	400

HEBREW GRAMMAR.



1. Hebrew is read from the right hand to the left.
2. א, ה, ו, י, ך are Vowels, all the rest are Consonants.
3. Where there is no Vowel between two Consonants, supply in reading a short *a*, or *e*, as דבר pronounce *deber*.
4. Pronounce the written Vowels *long* and *strong*, the supplied ones *short* and *quick*.
5. A root is a word usually of three Letters whence others are formed.
6. The eleven Letters forming the words משה, וכלב, איתן, are servile or serve for the grammatical inflexions, &c. &c.
7. The other eleven are radical, or always make part of the root.
8. Serviles are often radicals, but radicals are never serviles, except ט when used for ת.

2. OF NOUNS.

1. Nouns or names, are of two kinds, Substantive which denotes a substance or thing, as איש, *a man*; and Adjective, which denotes some quality of the Substantive, as טוב *good*.
2. Nouns in Hebrew have two Genders, Masculine, and Feminine, and two Numbers, Singular and Plural.
3. Most Feminine Nouns end in ה or ת servile, most others are Masculine.
4. Feminine Nouns are formed by adding ה and sometimes ת to the Masculine, as מטיב. מטיבה fem. מצרי *an Egyptian Man*, מצרית *an Egyptian Woman*, and sometimes a letter is dropped, as בן *a Son*, בת *a Daughter*.
5. The plural Masculine is formed by adding ים and sometimes only ם to the singular, as מלך *a King* מלכים or מלכם *Kings*.
6. The plural Feminine is formed by adding ות to the Singular, as ארץ *a Land*, ארצות *Lands*, or by changing ה or ת into ות as תורה *a law*, תורות *laws*; or ית into יות as מצרית plu. מצריות, but in Feminine Plurals the ו is often dropt.
7. Feminine Nouns have another plural, formed by changing ה into תים as רחמה *a damsel*, plural רחמותים, this plural often denotes only two.
8. Nouns Feminine singular in Regimine change ה into ת, as תורה *a law*, תורת יהוה *the law of Jehovah*, אשה *a woman*, אשתי *his wife*.
9. Nouns Masculine plural in Regimine drop their ם, as מלכים *Kings*, מלכי ארץ *Kings of the Earth*, so nouns feminine plural in תים when in Regimine, drop their ם.
10. A Noun is in Regimine when in construction with another Noun, as מלך ארץ *King of the Country*, or has a Pronoun suffix, as מלכו *his King*.

3. OF PRONOUNS.

I. Pronouns stand instead of Nouns and are of three persons.

I. אני, אתי sing. I, whence א pref. forms 1st. per. sing. future.

י post. 1st. preter.

י or י post. *me* and *mine*.

אני plural *we*, א pref. forms 1st per. plu. future.

י post. 1st. preter.

י post. *us* and *our*.

II. אתה, אתה sing. *thou*, ת pref. forms 2nd per. sing. future.

ת post. 2nd. preter,

י post. to 2nd per. fem. sing. future

י post. forms 2nd. imper.

אתה sing. *thee*, י post. *thee* and *thy*.

אתם m. plu. *ye*, הם post. forms 2nd per. ma. plu. preter.

ת pref. to 2nd future.

אתה, אתה f. plu. *ye*, ת pref. and נה post. form 2nd per. fem. plu. fu

ת post. 2nd preter.

אתם m. plur. *you*, כם post. *you*, and *your*, mas.

אתה f. plur. *you*, כן post. *you*, and *your*, feminine.

III. הוּא, הִיא sing. *he, she*, ו pref. forms 3rd. per. sing. mas. future.

ו, הוּ post. *him*, and *his*.

ה post. forms 3rd per. fem. sing. preter.

ה, נה post. *her*.

הם, מו, plu. *they*, ו post. to 3rd. per. plu. pret. fu.

ם, מו, הם, post. *them*, *their*, mas.

הנה, הן, plu. *they* נה post. to 3rd per. fem. plu. fu.

ן, הן, or נה post. *them* and *their* fem.

2. The parts of Pronouns postfixed to Nouns and Verbs, and denoting *my, me, thy, thee, his, him*, and their plurals, are called pronoun suffixes

3. The parts of Pronouns forming the persons, &c. of Verbs, are called personal affixes.

N.B. Compare this Table of the Pronouns with the following example of a Regular Verb in Kal. 4:

4. OF VERBS.

1. Verbs signify to do, or to be.

2. In Hebrew they have three Conjugations, Kal, Hiphil, and Hithpael.

3. Kal denotes simply to do, as פָּקַד *he visited*, its passive is Niphal, which prefixes א in the preter tense, and signifies to be done, as פָּקַד *he was visited*.

Hiphu prefixes ה in the preter, and inserts י before the last radical, and signifies to cause another to do, as הפקיר, *he caused to visit*; its passive Huphal generally drops the י.

Hithpael is formed from Kal, by prefixing ה to the preter, and signifies to act upon oneself, as התיפקר *he visited himself*; but is often passive.

4. Verbs in each Conjugation have three Moods, two Tenses or Times, one Participle, (Kal has two) two numbers, three persons, two Genders.

Participle is from participo, partake, because it partakes both of the nature of the verb, and the adjective; so far as it expresses the circumstance of the noun, it has the nature of the Adjective, but as implying the action of some Agent, it has the nature of the Verb.

Example of the Regular Verb פקר to visit, in Kal.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Plural	Preter or past tense.		Sing.	
	פקרו <i>They</i>	She ה פקר <i>He</i>	פקר <i>He</i>	3
Fem. תן	פקרתם <i>Ye</i>	פקרת <i>Thou</i>	פקרת <i>Thou</i>	2
	פקרנו <i>We</i>	פקרתי <i>I</i>	פקרתי <i>I</i>	1
			} Person.	
Plural	Future tense.		Sing.	
Fem. נה	תפקר <i>They</i>	תפקר <i>She</i>	תפקר <i>He</i>	3
Fem. נה	תפקרת <i>Ye</i>	תפקרת <i>Fem. י</i>	תפקרת <i>Thou</i>	2
	נפקר <i>We</i>	נפקר <i>I</i>	נפקר <i>I</i>	1
			} Person	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

פקר and פקר *to visit.*

Plural Participle active or Benoni, visiting.

Fem. ות פוקרים Fem.

Plural Participle passive or Paoul, visited.

Fem. ות פוקרים Fem. ת פקר and ה פקר

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Fem. נה פקרו *Ye* Fem. י פקר *visit thou.*

5. Throughout all the Conjugations the Personal affixes are added, and the Participles declined, as in Kal.

6. In Niphal the נ is prefixed only to the preter and the Participle, but ה to the Imperative, and to the Infinitive.

7. In Hiph. Huph. and Hith. the formative ה is always dropt after another servile, so throughout the future; and מ is prefixed to the Participle of each.

8. Huph. is the same as Hiph. the formative י being dropped as it often is in Hiph.

9. In the Hith. of Verbs beginning with ש, or מ, ת is transposed, as in השתמר for השמר and in those with צ, ת is changed into ט as in נצטרק for נצטרק.

5. OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Irregular Verbs are either defective, which sometimes drop a Radical Letter, or Reduplicate, which double one or more Radicals.

2. Defectives have either but two Radicals, or י or נ for their first Radical, or ה for their last.

3. Verbs of but two Radicals oftentimes take ו before the latter, as יושם from שם, and הוּחַ before the former, as הוּקַם from קם.

4. Verbs with י for the first Radical, often drop it in the Future, Imperative, and Infinitive of Kal, to which last they postfix ת (לָקַח to take, follows this form) and in Niph. and Hiph. they change their י into ו.

5. Verbs with נ for their first Radical, drop it in the Future, Imperative and Infinitive of Kal, (to which last they postfix ת) and in the preter of Niph. and throughout Hiph. and Huph.

6. In Hith. the two latter kinds of Verbs are generally regular.

7. Verbs with ה for their last Radical, often drop it or change it into י and before a ה servile into ת and generally form the Infinitive by changing ה into ות.

8. Verbs that have י or נ for the first Radical, and ה for the last, are doubly defective, i. e. sometimes drop both the first and the last Radical.

9 The Verb נָתַן often drops both its נ's.

10. In Verbs, א is often dropt after a servile א, and נ and ת, before נ and ת servile.

11. Reduplicate Verbs are declined regularly.

12. Except that those resembling גָּל in some forms, use ו instead of the last letter, as כָּבַדְתִּי for כָּבֹדְתִּי and in Hith. and sometimes in other Conjugations, take ו after the first Radical as in הִתְכַּוֵּן from כָּנַן in יַעֲיִפָה from עָפָה.

6. OF SYNTAX.

1. The Adjective generally agrees with its Substantive in Gender and Number, as אִישׁ טוֹב a good man.

2. A Verb generally agrees with its Nouns in Gender, Number and Person, as הִנְחַשׁ הָיָה the serpent was.

3. ו and, prefixed to Verbs in the future, denotes succession.

4. ו and, prefixed to Verbs, often supplies the signs of the Grammatical inflexions, as וּכְבַּשָּׁה and subdue (ye) it.

5. Infinitive Verbs have sometimes the particles ל, כ, ב, prefixed, of which Particles see vii. 2, 6, 7, 8.

7. OF THE USE OF THE SERVILES.

1. א prefixed forms 1st person singular future of Verbs.

2. ב prefixed, in, &c.

3. ה prefixed, sign of Conjugation, Hiph. or Huph. postfixed, denotes a N. Fem. also 3rd per. Fem. preter. likewise her, to, towards.

5. OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Irregular Verbs are either defective, which sometimes drop a Radical Letter, or Reduplicate, which double one or more Radicals.

2. Defectives have either but two Radicals, or י or נ for their first Radical, or ה for their last.

3. Verbs of but two Radicals oftentimes take ו before the latter, as יָשׁוּם from שׁם, and in Huph before the former, as הִוּוּקם from וּקם.

4. Verbs with י for the first Radical, often drop it in the Future, Imperative, and Infinitive of Kal, to which last they postfix, ת (לָקַח to take, follows this form) and in Niph. and Hiph. they change their י into ו.

5. Verbs with נ for their first Radical, drop it in the Future, Imperative and Infinitive of Kal, (to which last they postfix ת) and in the preter of Niph. and throughout Hiph. and Huph.

6. In Hith. the two latter kinds of Verbs are generally regular.

7. Verbs with ה for their last Radical, often drop it or change it into י and before a ה servile into ת and generally form the Infinitive by changing ה into ות.

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3. ו and, prefixed to Verbs in the future, denotes succession.

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נפל pref. ג to the two Radicals ויפול

ידע pref. י to the two Radicals דעו

קים insert ו and the Root will be

עשה affix ה and the Root will be ויעש

גלל the last Radical doubled גל

3. ה prefixed, sign of Conjugation, Hiph. or Huph: postfixed, denotes a N. Fem. also 3rd per. Fem. preter. likewise *her, to, towards.*

4. ך prefixed and inserted after 1st Radical, forms participle active, after 2nd Radical forms participle passive:—postfixed *him, his*, and 3rd person plural of Verbs, also forms Nouns, prefixed converts perfect tenses to future, and future tenses to perfect, always excepting—

When the word to which ך is prefixed, follows a Verb to which ך is not prefixed in the same sentence, the ך is then only conjunctive, and must, with all the other Verbs with the ך prefixed in that sentence, be construed in their own proper tense.

A ך prefixed does not convert any Verb in the Imperative mood, nor any in the future, which in the same sentence follows an imperative.

After an interrogation either of the emphatical ך or ך or ך the prefixed ך does not influence any Verb in the present or future, but does in the perfect.

If a future tense be put for a preterperfect (which must be by having a pref. ך) precedes a preter tense, (having also a pref. ך) the latter is merely copulative.

5. ך Prefixed, 3rd. per. Mas. future, sing. and plural of Verbs, also forms Nouns; inserted, forms Conjugation Hiph. and nouns postfixed, denotes names of people masculine plural in Regimine; also *me, mine*.

6. ך prefixed, *like, as*—Postfixed, *thee, thine*.

7. ך prefixed, *to, for*.

8. ך prefixed, participle Hiph. and Huph. whence it forms Nouns, also, *from*.—Postfixed *them, their*, masculine.

9. ך prefixed to preter and participle, Niph. also forms 1st. person future plural of Verbs and Nouns, postfixed *them, their*, feminine.

10. ך prefixed, *who, which, that*.

11. ך prefixed, 2nd person future singular and plural of Verbs, also forms Nouns. Postfixed 2nd. person sing. preter. of Verbs, also used in Regimine for ך and forms Nouns.

TO FIND THE ROOT.

The serviles cast off, if three * radicals remain,
These three you will find, the words true Root to contain;
If only two radicals are then to be seen,
ך or ך place before, or insert ך between;
Or ך affix after, or last radic. ך double,
And most roots you will find, without farther trouble,
Or if but one radical you only should find,
Prefix ך or ך, or ך or ך put behind.

EXAMPLES.

* יפקד the three Radicals פקד are the Root.

פקד pref. ך to the two Radicals פקל

פקד pref. ך to the two Radicals פקע

פקד insert ך and the Root will be פקם

פקד affix ך and the Root will be פקע

פקד the last Radical doubled פקל

THE POINTS.

Without entering on the question of their authority, it will be useful to notice the Points used in reading.

The points:—take it for granted that all the letters are consonants, and the points are themselves the vowels.—which are divided into

Long. sound. Short. sound. Very short. sound. Sheva. sound.

a far.	a last.	a at.	
τ			
e great.	e bed.	e open.	e loved.
..
i dinner.	i diet.		
.			
o pole.	o lot.	o	
τ	τ	τ	
u tune.	u bulk.		

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The points are pronounced after the letter they are under.
2. The short a, only, is pronounced before them under אָ.
3. When the Sheva is pronounced it is syllabical, at other times mute.
4. A dot placed in the middle of a letter as בּ is called a Dagesh, and doubles the letter sometimes, as ב. ב. instead of b. and at others harden it---חֲבֵץ never admit of it. נ and מ very seldom.
5. In פֿ it is called Mappik, and gives it the sound of ah.
6. The absence of the Dot leaves to the letter its natural sound.
7. The symbol of the long a and the short o, is always a, except when the letter following has the middle or Dagesh point, when it has the sound of o; and also when the letter following is pointed with the Mute Sheva, unless a mark is placed between the Sheva and it, when it gives the a sound, and makes the Sheva syllabical.
8. The Sheva: is syllabical. 1. At the beginning of words. 2. When two Sheva's follow each other in the middle of a word, the latter is syllabical and the former mute. At the end of words they are both mute. 3. It is syllabical when a long vowel precedes it. 4. Also when it is preceded by a Dagesh. 5. And when two letters alike follow each other, though after a short vowel.
9. The Sheva is generally mute. 1. after a short vowel. 2. If affixed to א at the beginning of a word it is changed into the short i.
10. Of the very short vowels the a is generally adopted when it precedes a guttural, in the middle of a word the o is sometimes used for the same purpose, and the e when any guttural preceded by the semi-point comes in the middle of a word, and it is always put beneath the נ in words beginning with אֵל.

From these observations it may be noticed that reading the Hebrew without points supposes the א is a, ה is e, ו is u, י is i, and ש is o, when two consonants follow each other, the short e is inserted between them.

In reading with the points all the letters are consonants, and the points are the vowels to the words.

Genesis xxxvii. 3.—"Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his other brethren, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of two colours."

וְיִשְׂרָאֵל אָהַב אֶת יוֹסֵף מִכָּל בְּנָיו כִּי בֶן זְקֻנִים הוּא לוֹ

lo hoo zekunim ben ke bannav mikol Yosseph eth ahav Vesrael
levau eva zequim ben ci beaiya me-cel Jusep at aab Va-tshral

וַעֲשֶׂה לוֹ כְּתֹנֶת בָּסִים

passim. ke thopeth lo vhang-asah
pesim. cetenet levau va-otche

LEXICON.

א

אזה

אכ to swell, heave, distend, 1. **אבות** bottles of skin, **אבה** a bottle, a jug, Latin Obba. 2. **אכ** as a n. mas. greenness, viridity **אכי** fruits, 3. **אכה** papyrus. 4. **אוב** n. mas. fem. plu. **אבות** **אבת** the spirit of divination, m. divining damsels, fem. i. e. ventriloquists. **אביב** new corn still green, swollen to its full size. **הרש האביב** the month Abib of green corn.

אכר lost missed, strayed, failed, ceased, destroyed. 1. to be lost, destroyed, n. f. **אכרה**, and in Regim. **אכרת** a thing lost. 2. undone, nigh to perishing. 3. lost, destroyed, perished **אכרון** destruction. 4. to destroy, corrupt, pervert, be profligate, **אכדמא** Rev. 14. 11.

אכה 1. to acquiesce, be willing, submit. 2. transitively, to consent (וּ). 3. acquiesce, rest content. 4. **אב** a father, ancestor, first author, origin, a father in honor, governor, protector, instructor, teacher, tender constant benefactor. 5. **אכיון** Acquiescent from poverty, poor, submissive. 6. **אכיונה** satisfaction. 7. Alas! hence **אסו** alas! hence abbot, abbess, abbey.

אכה noisy.

אכר to mount up, be dispersed.

אכל to be desolate, waste. 2. to mourn. 3. a particle, of sorrow. Alas! indeed. Indeed in truth. But indeed, yet indeed. **אכל**, **אוכל**, a river, see **יכל** 3. Der. **אכל** alas! oh that!

אכז see **כנה** a plummet.

אכס to stuff, cram. **אכוס** a stall, crib, **אכס** stalled, fattened, **מאכס** a storehouse, magazine, fattening stall. Der. **Obesus**. Obesity, booze, a stall.

אכק to collide, wrestle, struggle, small dust-powder.

אכר 1. strong, stout, mighty, or bulls. 2. the material heavens; the mighty ones. 3. the wing of a bird, in which is his strength der. Abiri, a city of Wiltshire so called from a Druid Temple dedicated to the **אכריים** the material-heavens.

אגד in Chald. to bind, collect. 1. **אגדת** a bunch, bundle (of herbs.) 2. **אגדות** the bunches or knots (of a yoke.) 3. **אגדה** a close body or knot (of men) or band of men. 4. **אגדת** the celestial fluid com-

pressing itself and the earth on every side. Ps. civ. 13. Amos ix. 6.

אגל see **גל** pruning.

אגל see **גל** a drop of dew.

אגם see **גם** a pond, or pool.

אגן see **גן** a bason, or goblet.

אגף see **נגף** the body (of an army.)

אגר to gather, collect. 2. **אגרות** an epistle, a letter, (from rolling them up). 3. **אגרא** Chald. ditto. **אגרתא** emph. 4. **אגורת** a small piece of silver coin. Der. Gr. **αγρω** to gather. Lat. agger a heap. Eng. aggrate, or exaggerate, or heap up.

אד see **ידה** a vapour.

אדכ see **רב** a groan.

אדמ to be red, reddish, ruddy 2. A ruby.

3. **אדמה** ground vegetables, noun see **דמה**

4. Man see **דמה** **אדמדם** intensely red.

אדן a ruler, a socket, see **דן**. 2. Chald. a particle see **אדן** then, at that time.

אדר to be or become magnificent, pompous, illustrious, glorious, in Hiph. to magnify, glorify, **אדיר** magnificent, glorious. 2. a magnificent robe, mantle. 3. Chald. threshing floors **אדרי** 4. Chald. Adar, the 12th month the pleasant eastern month February. Der. **adras** great, rich, strong. Lat. adorea, glory, praise renown.

אהב to love.

אהה an interjection, ah!

אהל to pitch or spread a tent 2. a settled habitation. 3. tent. 4. **אהלים** aloe trees, lign aloes. Der. Gr. **αἶλα**, Lat. Aula. Eng. hall. **Αλων** Aloes.

אוב see **אב** a ventriloquist.

אור see **ידה** a firebrand.

אוה to desire, covet, lust after, choose, in Niph. to be beautiful, desirable, as a part n. desirable things, **נאות** jewels, pleasant places, **או** desire, appetite, concupiscence. 2. **או** a particle, implying choice either, or whether, or else, otherwise, interrogative, an? 3. as a particle, **אוי, אויה, אוי** oh! ah! woe. Gr. **ὦ** Lat. Vae. 4. **אי** ah! what! **אי & אי** where! 5. as an interjection, with following, 5. **אי** ah! alas! woe! 6. **איה** a vulture 7. **איים** ditto. or jackalls. 8. **אי**, the name of a country. Der. **aveo**, desire.

אחר

אכן

אִר grossness. 2. gross, stupid, sottish, foolish. 3. ignorant, uninformed, uncertain, dubious state of mind, **אִר** perhaps, may be. Der. Teut. uvel. Eng. evil.

אִן with **מִן** denotes a point of time **אִן מִן** from the, or that time. 2. at that time, then, sometimes, **אִן**. 3. at this time, now, Josh. xxii. 31. 4. instantly, immediately, Ps. lxi. 5.

אִר אִר and **אִר** Chald. make hot with fire. Der. Gr. **αῖς** to dry up, **αῖς** soot.

אִר see **זֶר** hyssop.

אִר Chald. escape, get away, Dan. ii. 5. 8.

אִר to go away, go off, fail. 2. Chald. to go away, go, Ezra, iv. 23. v. 8. 15.

אִר to weigh, **מִאזְנֵי** scales, Chald. **מִאזְנֵי** the scales. 2. the ear, to hear, hearken. 3. to weigh, consider with attention, Eccles. xii. 9.

אִר see **זֶר** a fetter.

אִר to surround, encompass. 2. to bind round, to gird, **אִר** a girdle. 3. to gird (up the loins). 4. to gird (with strength).

אִר see **יָר** one.

אִר in Chald. to join, connect. 1. **אִר** Regim. **אִר** a brother, relation, cousin, countryman, like, similar, **אִר** or **אִר** a sister. 2. **אִר** an hearth or brasier. 3. **אִר** a flag, sedge, or reed, for making ropes. 4. **אִר** a *particle* ah! hah! 5. **אִר** ah me! oh that! 6. **אִר** howling, or moaning monsters, or doleful creatures.

אִר to catch, seize, lay hold. 2. to possess, have in possession.

אִר behind, after. 1. **אִר** the back parts. 2. **אִר** behind, 1 Chron. ix. 10. Ez. ii. 10. backwards, Gen. xlix. 17. Jer. xv. 6. the west, Job xxiii. 8. Isa. ix. 19. 3. **אִר** Backwards. Gen. ix. 23. 1. Sam. iv. 18. 4. **אִר** the hindermost, extreme part. Ps. cxxxix. 9. 5. **אִר** the hindermost, western, Dent. xi. 24. xxxiv. 2. Joel ii. 20. plural, **אִר**. 6. as a *particle* **אִר** and **אִר** after; after that, besides. 7. to delay, postpone, defer, stay. 8. **אִר** end, latter time, futurity. 9. **אִר** latter or last time. 10. an other, after, posterior. 11. posterity, **אִר**. Der. after other.

אִר 1. stopping, 1 Kings xxi. 27. **אִר** condescendingly, gently. Gen. xxxiii. 14. Isai. viii. 6. 2. **אִר** conjurer, charmers, from their creeping, Isa. xix. 3.

אִר Arab. to fasten, a bramble, Jud. ix. 14. 15. Ps. lviii. 10. Der. **Αῖς** the Rhamnus or Christ's thorn.

אִר to shut, close, stop. Prov. xvii. 28. Ps. lviii. 5. 1. Kings, vi. 4. Ez. xl. 16.

אִר thread, Prov. vii. 16. Chald. a rope. Gr. **ὄπλον**. **ὄπλον**. a linen cloth.

אִר to obstruct, shut. Ps. lxi. 16. Jud. lii. 15. xx. 16. Der. Gr. **αῖς** but, **αῖς** without.

אִר to settle, 1. plu. **אִר**, Chald. **אִר** settlement, habitation, Job xxii. 30. Isai. xx. 6. xlii. 4. 2. Where **אִר**. 3. as a *n*. see **אִר** 6. 7. Der. **Αῖς**, a region or country.

אִר to be an enemy, infest, persecute. Gen. xxii. 17. xlix. 2. an enemy. **אִר** the persecuted one, Job.

אִר *particle* of desiring, or asking. 1. how! in what manner, Gen. xxvi. 9. II Sam. xi. 5. 1 Kings. xii. 6. 2. how much? Prov. v. 12. as a *particle* **אִר** thus, how, Deut. xviii. 21. II Kings, vi. 15. to what degree, how much? Jer. xlviii. 17. Lam. i. 1. ii 1. 3. Where. **אִר** II. Kings, vi. 13. Cant. 1. 7. 3. as a *particle* **אִר**, thus, how? Cant. v. 3. Esther viii. 6.

אִר see **אִר** a ram, stag, or deer.

אִר terrible, Hab. i. 7. Cant. vi. 4. 10. **אִר** Chald. terrible.

אִר see **אִר** not without.

אִר see **אִר** a being, a man.

אִר see **אִר** is, are.

אִר see **אִר** strong, forcible.

אִר *particle* denoting earnestness. 1. indeed, surely, Gen. xli. 28. 2. at least, Exod. x. 17. 3. Yet indeed, but yet. II Kings, xxiii. 26. 4. indeed, only, Gen. vii. 23. ix. 4.

אִר to eat, devour, Gen. ii. 16. xxxvii. 20. 33. xl. 19. Joel i. 4. the devourer, Mal. iii. 11. Joel. ii. 25. Amos. iv. 9. 2. to corrode consume, Lev. ix. 24. a moth, Job xli. 28. Food Gen. xli. 35. **אִר** a large knife. Jud. xix. 29. Gen. xxii. 6. 10. 3. to accuse, Chald.

אִר see **אִר** surely.

אִר see **אִר** the hand, to urge.

אִר see **אִר** an husbandman.

אִר to interpose, intervene, mediate, 1. Sam. xiv. 24. 2. God, the interposer, intervene. Gen. xiv. 18. 19. Job. xxxi. 28. 3. the heaven. Isai. xiv. 13. 4. **אִר**. **אִר** a leader, Ez. xxxi. 2, 5. an interposing *parti-*

אלף

אז

cle the, that, I Sam. xiv. 32. **אלה** these Gen. ii. 14. 6. not, no. 7. a *particle*. before nouns, to, into, among, within, at, near to, towards, against, as to, concerning, for, because. 8. **אל** for, belonging to. 9. **אלה** an oak. 10. **אלון** another species of oak. 11. **אילן** Chald. a tree ditto. 12. see **אול** for **אול**, **אולי**, **אול**; 13. **אול** defence, aid, assistance. 14. **אילת** interposition. 15. **איל** an horned animal, a ram, a stag, or deer, hind or doe. 16. **אילים** leaders conducting their people, as rams do their flock. 17. **איל** some kind of tree 18. the coins of stone, on each side of the door frames. 19. **אלול** nought, vain, nothing worth, **אילים**, nullities, worthless. **אול** wo! alas! **אולול** Elul, the sixth month, August.

אלה to curse, denounce a curse, adjure. 2. **אלהים** he by whom men swear and adjure, the names given to God, the Creator, to Christ, Ps. xlv. 7. to the heavens by idolators, to the heavens as the agents of Jehovah, to judges, magistrates, Ps. lxxxii. 6. but only as viceregents, representatives of God. 3. **אלוה** a par. *n. passive*, accused, or subject to a curse. 4. **תאלת** *n. Fem.* sing in Reg. a curse. 5. **אליה** the tail of the eastern sheep.

אל a *particle* from **אל** interpose, and **ו** it, if, supposing. 2. Chald. see, behold, lo! **אלה** Arab. to grow sour, to be corrupted, leavened.

אלי ah to me! from **א** ah! and **לי** to me. **אלך** Chald. these, those.

אל to compress, constringe, bind: 1. a bundle or sheaf (of corn). 2. a band (of men). 3. silent, mute. 4. **אלם**, **אלום**, **אילם** a vault, arched porch, or portico. 5. **אלמנות** vaulted porticoes or palaces. 6. **אלום** a *particle* of firmness, confidence, yet, notwithstanding, truly. 7. **אלמנה** widowed, a widow. 8. **אלמני** passed over in silence, not expressed. Der. Lat. Alumen, and Eng. Alum.

אל an oak, Chald. these, those.

אלף chief, principal, leader. 1. **אלוף** chief, a leader, a chief. 2. **אלף** a chief number, a thousand. 3. **אלוף** an ox, beeve, 4. to lead, guide, teach. Der. **Ελεφας**, an elephant.

אלץ to urge, teaze, distress. Der. **αλγος** trou-

ble, anxiety, from which came moles, trouble, difficulty.

אם to support, sustain, comfort. 1. **אמות** posts, pillars, supporters. Isaiah vi. 4. 2. a mother. 3. ditto in dignity, protectress, instructress. 4. a mother city, metropolis. 5. the mother of a way, or where ways part. 6. **אמה** a family, race, nation. Chald. ditto, and **אמיה**. 7. that part of a man's arm, which supports him in leaning, from the elbows to the tip of the middle finger, about 18 inches, a cubit.

אמעות cubits, Chald. **אמין** 8. **אמת** confirmation, firmness. 9. a *particle*, of supposition, if, supposing, that, since, though, although, certainly, of interrogation, whether, if, truly, in swearing, denieth. 10. **עך אשר אם עך אם** till the time, that, **כי אם** certainly. 2. but in truth. 3. When indeed. Der. amo, I love, mamma, mother.

אמה a maid servant, female slave, a bondmaid. Der. Span. ama, a maid servant, a nurse.

אמל to languish, be weak, feeble, pine away. **אמלל** to be extremely weak. Der. **αμαλός** and **αμαβλός** weak, languid.

אמן steadiness, stability, constancy. 1. to make steady. 2. **אמנות** stays, props, thresholds. 3. to be steady, stable, settled, confirmed, constant, established. 4. steadiness, faithfulness, amen, it is true, truly, in faith. 5. to tend, take care of. a nursing, or foster father. **אמנים** nursing, **אמנה** a being nursed. **אמון** a nurse child, a darling. 6. to believe, trust, rely, depend. 7. **אמון** an Egyptian idol, the fostering (sun.). Der. amen, omen, ominous.

אמץ to be strong, vigorous, **אמצי** exertions. 2. a lively bright bay, or sorrel. **אמר** to branch out, spread, diffuse. 2. to say, speak, a word, speech. 3. to branch out, (an opinion, resolution) to conceive, form, imagine, think. 4. Chald. a lamb. pl. **אמרון**.

אמש a *particle*, from **א** to recede, time past, lately, yesterday, yesternight.

אז labor, pains, activity, **אזין** labor, pains, activity. 2. an Egyptian idol, (the sun), **אזין** labors, fatigues, 4. to labor grieve, **אזין** grief, affliction, distress, wickedness, iniquity, vanity. 5. as a *particle* of place **אז**, see under **אנה** iv. i. 6. **אנה** oh! alas!

אמר

אמר

I pray. 7. תאנה the fig tree, the grief tree, תאנים figs, אנן to be exhausted, אנן Chald. these, those, אין not, without, none, nobody, nothing, אין כל nothing at all, כאין all but, כאין from whence.

אנא as a particle, see נא 2. Chald. 1.

אנב Chald. fruit.

אנה occurrence, presence. 1. to occur, happen, Ps. xci. 10. תאנה an occurrence, occasion. 2. אני I. אנו we. 3. אני a ship. 4. a particle of place, or time, whither where, ער אנה or ער אן how long? when, מאין from whence.

אנה to sigh, groan. 1. אנהה oppression, sighing. 2. אנהה we. Der. אנה grief, sorrow.

אנך a plumb line, from נכה to hit. 2. a pronoun אנכי I.

אנט to press, urge. Esth. i. 8. 2. Chald. to give trouble, Dan. iv. 6.

אנף to breathe or snuff with the nostrils, to be angry. 2. אנפה an unclean bird, (the heron) 3. Chald. face, countenance.

אנק to moan, or groan. 2. אנקה a kind of lizard, Der. anguish.

אנש to be infirm, ill, bad. 1. to be sick, II. Sam. xii. 15. 2. to be hurt, wounded, Job xxxiv. 6. 3. to be violently grieved, Ps. lxxix. 21. 4. bad, weak, frail, Jer. xvii. 9. 5. אנשים infirmities, I Sam. xvii. 12. 6. אנש, a human being, a wretch.

אנת Chald. thou, אנתון ye.

אסם see סם a barn.

אסן see סן dissipation.

אסף to gather, collect, take away. 1. to gather, collect, assemble, אספות collections, 2. to gather in, collect. 3. to take in, receive 4. to gather up, to draw back, withdraw 5. to gather up, מאסף the rear, rear guard. 6. to take away, take off, withdraw, wane. 7. to take off, destroy, 8. to recover, withdraw from, אספספא a rabble, or mixt multitude. Der. אסף the asp, from its coiling up, Ea haap.

אסר to confine, restrain. 1. to confine, restrain, bind, (with a cord,) 2. to set in array, marshal. 3. to confine, oblige, bind, (by oath). 4. to restrain, or be restrained, (by fear.) 5. to lay under restraints, (by laws) 6. Chald. an obligatory decree.

אע and אעא Chald. wood. אע to bind close. 2. אער, and אפור an ephod. 3. אפרת a waistcoat, vestment, vest, the girdle of the ephod. 4. אפרן, Chald. a pavilion, royal tent. Der. אע to bind.

אפה to heat through bake, אפים a baker, flesh drest by fire. 2. an ephah, about seven gallons and a half, the baking measure. 3. אפה where. 4. אף heat, anger, wrath. 5. אף the nose, plu. אפים the nostrils. 6. לפני before, in the presence of. 7. אפה verily. surely, indeed. 8. אפה yea, when. 9. אפה and that, yea that 10. אפה see פה. אפה to face, (nose,) on all sides, to surround, encompass.

אפל to hide, conceal. 2. thick, darkness.

אפן see פנה a wheel.

אפס to fail, cease to be, as n. end, extremity, failing, sole of the foot. 2 as a particle, only, אפס כי only, because, nevertheless.

אפע see פעה a puff.

אפק to constrain. 2. to force oneself. 3. אפיק compact, firm, strong. 4. אפיק a torrent, see נפק Der. אפיק, Lat. figo, whence fix.

אפר see פר ashes.

אץ to press, urge, hasten. 2. to press upon, straiten, confine, Der. haste, hasten, hasty.

אציל to set apart, keep, reserve, אצילה a reserve, a something over. 2. אצילו persons set apart, select ones. 3. near, hard by, with. 4. אצילי arm pits, (retired parts.)

אצר to lay up, store, treasure up, אצור a treasure, an armoury, אצרות treasures. 2. to appoint a treasurer. Der. the formative א being prefixed *Θησαυρος*, treasury.

אקו the wild goat, or goat deer.

אר to flow, a river, flood. 2. אר and אר a river, stream. 3. אור light, used for lightning, the sun, joy, prosperity, as a verb to be light shine, be enlightened אורים streams, fluxes of light, אור a mean of light, (the sun), a lamp. אורות a frame of orbs, giving or reflecting light. 4. אורים, urim, lights, (and perfections), 5. אורות a light hole. 6. to curse, i. e. to pronounce, flux, fleeting, vile. 7. Grass from its fleeting, perishing nature. 8. ארר to curse greatly. אררים causing a curse, or destruction. Der. אר, Aer, alr,

אָרַא

לומתא

also hora, hour, anrum, gold, colour like the light, also year.

אָרַב to lie in wait, ambush. 2. אָרַבָּה an ambush, fissures, cracks, chinks, holes, lurking places, holes (in rocks,) windows, openings (for the eyes.) 3. a locust.

אָרַג to weave, a shuttle. Der. אָרַגְרָא a spider.

אָרַק to pluck off, crop. 2. אָרִיוֹת stalls. 3. a lion.

אָרֹא Chald. see, behold, lo!

אָרֹא as a n. a cedar, see רֹאה.

אָרַח to go in a track, or high road, a traveller, a way, path, road, a way, manner, custom 2. אָרַחָה a customary, or settled allowance.

אָרַח to be or grow long, length. 2. to lengthen, prolong. 3. to advance, proceed, prosper אָרַכָה advance, progress. 4. אָרִיךְ Chald. expedient, fitting.

אָרַם, a n. אָרַסוֹן a palace, see רַם.

אָרֶן see רֶן.

אָרַע Chald. low, inferior. 2. Chald. the earth.

אָרֶץ the earth, dry land.

אָרַק as a n. fem. אָרַקָא Chald. the earth.

אָרַשׁ to betroth, espouse.

אָשׁ fire. 2. or אִישׁ is. 3. אִשָּׁה a fire offering. 4. אִשָּׁה, אִשָּׁה, see under יִשָּׁה a person, or thing. 5. אִשִּׁיָּא Chald. foundations 6. אִשִּׁיָּתִי or אִשִּׁיָּתִי foundations. 7. אִשָּׁשׁ to be grieved, angry, fired at oneself. אִשִּׁשִּׁיִּי flagons or jars baked in fire. Der. Lat. asso, to roast Eng. ashes.

אָשֶׁל see שָׁרָה a stream.

אָשֶׁךְ a testicle, or tetter.

אָשֶׁל an oak.

אָשָׁם to be guilty, liable to punishment, guilt, damage. 2. אָשָׁמָא an idol.

אָשֶׁן see אִשּׁוֹן under יִשׁ the very substance.

אָשָׁף a sort of conjurors or magicians.

אָשָׁפָה a quiver, see שָׁפָה. אָשָׁפָה dung, or dunghill, see שָׁפָה.

אָשָׁף to proceed, go forward, be successful, prosperous, a step, proceeding, progress.

2. to esteem, wish success to. 3. the pronoun who the conjunction that, because that, in the manner that, when, where, whereas, כִּאֲשֶׁר as, according as. 4.

אָשָׁרָה and אָשִׁירָה a grove, or idol dedicated to the material heavens, the blessing.

5. אָשָׁרָה the box tree. 6. אָשָׁרָה Chald. a wall, see שָׁרָה.

אָתָא Chald. to come.

אָתָא to come, come near, approach, אָתָא things coming, יָאָתוֹן access, entrance. 2.

אָתָא a sign, or token. 3. אָתָא ensigns. 4.

אָתָא a coultter. 5. אָתָא me. 6. אָתָא

אָתָא thou, of thee, thine. 7. a particle

אָתָא the, the very, it denotes the accusative if the verb be active, but nominative if passive or neuter. אָתָא thee, אָתָא from him, with, to, towards

אָתָא with, from the. 8. אָתָא, אָתָא Chald. to come. Der. at, with, the, thee, thou.

אָתָא strong, (like bone.) 2. אָתָא strong,

(like a fortress). 3. אָתָא a she ass. 4.

אָתָא strong, forcible, violent. 5. אָתָא

אָתָא the 7th month, Sept. 6. אָתָא a furnace.

אָתָא see נָתָא a cloister or gallery.

אָתָא Chald. a place.

אָתָא see בָּנָא a belt.

אָתָא see בָּנָא a species of melon.

אָתָא see בָּנָא tumours.

אָתָא the father of blessing.

אָתָא chargers, bagons.

אָתָא Chald. nobles, prefects.

אָתָא Chald. magnificently.

אָתָא a daric, about 25 shillings.

אָתָא Adramlech, an idol.

אָתָא Ectabana, the capital of Media.

אָתָא viceroys, satraps.

אָתָא a large mule.

אָתָא a particle where, in what place of what appearance.

אָתָא see פָּאָה where, here.

אָתָא see גָּבֶשׁ large hailstones.

אָתָא Thyne wood.

אָתָא ditto

אָתָא see אָלֶם widowhood.

אָתָא the irresistible.

אָתָא we.

אָתָא Chald. speedily, diligently.

אָתָא see פָּאָה here.

אָתָא Chald. tribute, revenue.

אָתָא see רָגֶן a small case.

אָתָא see רָגֶם the purpura.

אָתָא Chald. purple.

אָתָא the lion of God. 2. Jerusalem. 3.

the hearth of the altar.

בה

אֲרֵנֶכֶת the hare.
אֲשֶׁת־רָעָה see **שָׂדֶר** sedition.
אֶתְמֹל see **תָּמַל** yesterday.

ב

ב a *particle*, abridged from **בָּה** hollow, or **בֵּית** within, in, within, among. 2. prefixed to infinitive verbs, when. 3. to. 4. against. 5. with, together with. 6. concerning, of. 7. into. 8. by, by means of. 9. after. 10. For, on account of. 11. according to. 12. upon, above. 13. of.

בָּא to come, or go. **מָבֹא** or **מָבֵא** going in, entrance, the final א of this root, is often dropped. 2. to come, advance. 3. **תְּבוּאָה** a coming in, a revenue.

בָּאֵר to open. **בְּאֵרוֹת** a pit. 2. to engrave deeply. 3. to open, declare, make evident.

בָּאֵשׁ to stink, a stench. 2. **כְּאֵשִׁים** a stinking berry the hoary nightshade. 3. **כְּאֵשָׁה** the aconite. 4. to become loathsome, abominable. 5. Chald. with **עַל** following, to abominate. **כְּאוֹשֵׁתָא** abominable.

בָּב hollow, empty, vain. 2. **נָבוֹב** hollow, made hollow. 3. **כֶּכֶת** the sight, or pupil of the eye.

בָּבֶן meat, food.

בָּגַד a covering, clothes, an outer garment, a cloak, robe. coverlet of a bed. a cloth covering for the tabernacle. 2. a cover or cloak, hypocrisy, falsehood. 3. to use a cloak of dissimulation, deceive.

בָּר to separate, disjoin, separate, alone. **לְבָר** apart. **לְבַר מִן** without, besides.

בְּרִיל besides. 2. flax. 3. **בְּרִים** branches. 4. staves, poles. 5. the branching, spreading limbs of the crocodile. 6. a sort of conjurers. **בְּרַד** to be all alone, quite alone. Der. Lat. viduus, whence widow &c.

בִּרְא to feign, devise.

בָּרַל to divide, separate, distinguish, a-part, separated. 2. **בְּרִיל** tin.

בִּרְק a breach, rupture, fissure.

בָּרַר to scatter, disperse.

בָּה hollow, empty. 2. **בֵּית** the apparent hollow or pupil of the eye. 3. **תֵּכֶת** an ark, an hollow vessel.

בְּהַט red marble, porphyry.

בכר

בָּהֵל to hurry, be hasty. **בְּהֵלָה** an hasting away, terror. **בְּהִילוֹ** haste hurry. 2. to be agitated. 3. to be hurried, terrified, affrighted

כְּהִם Ethiopic, and Arab. to be dumb. **כְּהֵמָה** a brute, a dumb beast, any brute, any terrestrial quadruped of some size. 2.

כְּהֵמוֹת the hyppotamus, or river horse.

כָּהֵן the thumb, or great toe.

כָּהֵק to shine, shining spots in the leprosy

כָּהָר Arab. to shine very much. **כְּהִיר** bright, shining, resplendent. **כְּהָרֵת** a shining leprous spot.

כָּז to spoil, plunder, strip. 2. to detract from, reproach, upbraid. **כָּזוּ** to plunder repeatedly.

כָּזָא overwhelmed.

כָּזָה to despise, condemn, slight, **נִכְזָה** despise. **כָּזִיוֹן** contempt.

כָּזֵק a flash of lightning.

כָּזַר to disperse, dissipate.

כָּהַל to nauseate, retch.

כָּהֵן to try, prove, examine. **כָּהֵן** and

כָּהוֹן a watch tower. Der. beacon, beckon.

כָּהַר to admire. 2. a choice man. 3. **כָּהַר ב** to look at with affection. 4. Eccles. ix. 4. should be. **יִהְיֶה**

כָּטָא to speak rashly.

כָּטָה ditto Prov. xii. 18.

כָּטַח to hang close, cling. 2. to trust, rely upon, confidence. 3. **כְּפֵתֵי הַמֶּלֶח** fruits of the melon kind.

כָּטַל to cease, leave off.

כָּטַן Syriac to conceive, the belly. 2. the belly or central part of a pillar. 3. **כְּפִתִים** pistachio nuts. Der. to batten, make fat, or great bellied.

כִּי from: **כִּי** to me. attend to me, Gen. xliii. 19. have pity on me, Exod. iv. 10.

כִּין see **בֵּין** between

כִּית see **כֵּת** large &c.

כִּכָּא the name of a large shrub.

כִּכָּה to ooze, to weep, shed tears. 2. to weep for, bewail. 3. an oozing **כִּכְיָה**.

כִּכָּר to be forward, precede, to precede, the first-born **כִּכְוֹר** a firstling. 2. **כִּכְוִרִים** first fruits. 3. **כִּכְוִרָה** the first ripe fig. 4. a dromedary.

כִּל to mix, mingle. 2. to confound, destroy (by mingling.) 3. a Babylonish

בן

בער

idol, Baal. 4. **בול** see **בלה** 5. **מבול** a flood, deluge. 6. **תבל** a mixture, confusion. 7. the mixt globe of earth and water. 8. **בל** Chald. the heart. **בלל** to mix very much. **בליל** a mixture (of provender). **תבלל** a spot or blemish in the eye. **בלוא** Chald. to wear out consume. **בלוא** old worn out. 2. **בלו** Chald. a kind of tax.

בלל to laugh, smile.

בלה to wear, waste away, 1- to wear, be worn out. **בלוי** old worn out (pieces.) 2. to be worn out (by age, disease, &c.) 3. to wear out spend entirely, (time.) 4. tire (by opposition.) 5. to wear away, waste (as enemies.) 6. to waste away, consume (in the grave) **בלי** consumption, dissolution. 7. **בלהה** wasting. 8. **תבליה** dissolution, destruction. 9. **בול** the 8th, month October, provender, the rotten stump of a tree. 10. **בל** a negative particle not, in no wise, that, not, lest. **בלו** a negative particle. not, without. 12. **בלתי** as a particle, not, unless, besides, before a noun but, except. Der. Old Eng. bale, mischief, destruction, whence baleful.

בלם, to confine restrain, 2. **בלימה** that which binds or restrains, a tether, bridle. **בלם** to scrape, scratch.

בלע to swallow, swallow up. 2. to swallow up, (remove out of sight.) Der. belly, Lat. bellua.

בלק to ravage, lay waste. Der. bleak, blight.

במה to be high, elevated. 1. high place, a hill, hillock, waves. 2. an high place, or lofty altar dedicated to the powers of the heavens.

במו see **מו** under **מה** in, into, the, very.

בן to divide, separate. 1. to distinguish, discern, understand. **בינה** discernment, discretion. 2. as a particle, **בין** between, within, in the midst, repeated, whether. 3. **בינות** intervals. 4. **בנים** an inter-ferer, a champion. **בנן** to teach, instruct, cause to discern.

בנה to build. **בנין** a building. **מבנה** a frame, model, **תבנית** a form, pattern, model. 2. to build again, repair. 3. to

repair, restore. 4. to fortify. 5. to build up, increase a family by children. 6. a son, a grandson, the offspring of bird or beast. **בנים** youth; young men. **בני** my son, (a term of affection.) **בני אלהים** sons of God. (who resemble him.) **בן** the son of a year, a year old. **בני קדם** children, (natives) of the east. **בן היל** a son. (a man) of courage, a disciple, a scholar. **בן הכות** a son [worthy] of beating. **בן קשת** the son of the bow, [an arrow.] 7. a daughter a grand daughter, female young of a bird. **בנות** young woman. **בתי** my daughter, a term of affection, **בנות האדם** daughters of men or [apostates] **בת** a daughter of ninety years, ninety years old, the daughter (city, community) of Zion. **אבנים** stones, precious stones, a stone weight, a stone image, stone vessels, cisterns, troughs, stones for moulds, hail stones. **אבן הברזל** stone of tin, a plummet.

כנט a binding, band, knot belt, **אבנט** a belt, girdle. Der. to bind.

כנס Chald. to rage with anger.

כס to trample, tread upon. **תכוסה** a treading down. **כסס** a violent treading. Der. French, bas, abaisser; whence Eng. base, abase, &c.

כסר to reject, an unripe grape.

בער Syr. and Arab. to remove. 1. after. 2. behind. 3. behind (for defence.) 4. without. 5. **מבעד** from behind. Der. to bound, limit. Qu? French. Bout, end, extremity. Eng. but, butment, abut.

בעה to swell. 1. to be bulged, swelling, jutting out. 2. in high to bubble, cause to swell. 3. Chald. to seek, ask, request.

אבעבעת tumours, pushes, pustules.

בעט to kick up. **בעטב** to spurn at.

בעל to have, or take possession of. 2. to marry. 3. Baal, the ruler.

בער to clear off, take clean away. 2. to clear away, consume; waste. 3. to be kindled, barn (with anger.) 4. to clear off [in grazing.] 5. a brutish person.

בעה to disturb, affright. **בעתה** terror.

בין soft mud. 2. **ביון** Byssus. 3. **ביצים** the eggs of birds.

בעא soft mud; mire.

בעל an onion.

בעע to break, cut off. 2. to finish, com-

כרא

כת

plète. 3. to clip, or cut silver for Money. 4. gain advantage, 5. to defraud.

בצק to be made soft by moistening. 1. to be made soft, tender. 2. moistened meal, paste, dough.

בצר to restrain, shut up. 2. to inclose, fortify. 3. to house, gather in. 4. **בצרת** or **בצרות** drought. Der. a bazaar.

בק to empty. 1. to be emptied. 2. to empty, exhaust. **בקק** to entirely empty. **בקבק** a bottle. Der. Lat. Vaco.

בקע to sepearate, cleave, split, burst. 1. to cleave [a rock.] 2. break forth. 3. to split, cleave (wood.) 4. to divide. sepearate. 5. to tear in pieces. 6. to rip up. 7. to break into a camp or city. 8. to hatch as eggs. 9. to break forth, as light. 10. to burst, rush forth, as wind. 11. a breach, in a building. 12. a shekel broken, an half shekel. 13. **בקעה** a valley, or break between hills.

בקר to look upon, survey. 1. to look, search, examine. 2. to look for, seek. 3. to seek, enquire, 4. **בקרת** an enquiry, animadversion. 5. morning light. 6. a beeve. **בקר בן** a calf. Der. perhaps, Lat. vacca, a cow.

בקש to seek. 1. to seek, to search after, a lost thing. 2. to seek an unknown thing. 3. to seek, require. 4. to seek, endeavour to obtain. 5. **בקש ל** to seek to do. 6. to seek Jehovah (in worship.) 7. **בקש נפש** to seek the life, to endeavor to kill.

בר to clear, cleanse, purify. 1. to clear, cleanse (from chaff.) corn so cleansed. 2. clean. **ברה** pure, bright, (a solar flame.) **ברי** pure ether. 2. the clear open country. 3. **ברות בור בר** a pit, a well. 4. to purify. 5. to be pure, purify. 6. a son, child, innocent, (a bearn.) 7. to make clear, plain, manifest. 8. **ברית** a purifier, purification, purification sacrifice, salt wort, or some cleansing herb. 9. **בור בר** lixivial or alkaline salt. 10. **בעל ברית**, Baal, the purifier. 11. **בירתא** a palace, a metropolis. **בריתא** Chald. a palace. **בירניות** palaces. 12. **ברר** to cleanse, purify thoroughly, **ברבר** clean fowl.

ברא to create, produce into being. 2. to form by concretion of matter. **בריא**

plump, grown full (in flesh.) 3. to do something wonderful, a new creation. 4. to be renewed, renew, make anew. 5. to dress, prepare. 6. Chald. a field.

ברר hail, congealed rain. 2. gristed, (white spots upon black.)

ברה to feed, eat. **בריה** victuals.

ברה to pass, flee, flee away. **בריה** a fugitive, run away. 2. a bar, to pass, shoot along. 3. **נחש ברה** the straight serpent, crocodile, or sea monster.

ברך to couch, lie down. 1. to couch, rest, kneel, the knee. 2. **ברכה** a reservoir, a pool. 3. to bless, give, promise, (like God.) 4. bow, (like man) **ברכה** a present, a blessing. 5. to salute, wish a blessing to. Der. From **ברך** the knee, perhaps the gaulish braaca, a part of dress covering the knees, and Eng. breeches.

ברם ברומים rich apparel. 2. Chald. but, truly, a flash.

ברק to lighten, lightening. 2. a glister, glitter. 3. **ברקת** a carbuncle. 4. **ברקן** a thorn. Der. Bright.

ברש ברש the fir or cedar. 2. **ברושים** things made of fir or cedar. Der. brush.

ברת species of the cypress.

בש to flag, grow spiritless, inactive. **בשש** to flag very much, loiter, delay, be ashamed, quite confounded. Der. Bashful, abash.

בשל to concoct, ripen. 2. to dress with fire, roast. **בשלות** places for dressing victuals. 3. as a particle see **ש** in all that, for.

בשם Chald. sweet, agreeable, an odorous plant or flower.

בשם to tread, trample.

בשר to spread, spread out. 2. to spread, spread abroad. **בשורה** news, tidings. 2. flesh of men, and all animals, the inner skin, man, as infirm, and weak, soft, pliable, carnal, sensual (appetites,) near relation, consanguinity, the secret parts.

בת capacity, room, place. 1. bath, a large measure, seven gallons and a half.

2. **בתים** receptacles. **בתי** 3. boxes. 4. **בתות** capacities. 5. **בית** large, inside a house, (a receptacle for man,) household family, house, substance, estate, a temple, **בתים** hangings, canopies, pavilions, in, within. 6. a palace. 7. **בת** the pupil of the eye. Chald. to pass the night.

נח

נז

בת Arab. to separate, sever. 1. בתולה a marriagable virgin. 2. בתולים the marks of virginity.
בתק to cut in pieces.
בחר to divide asunder. 1. בחרי divisions. 2. Chald. after.
ברלה a pearl.
בלעד without, besides, except.
בליעל unprofitableness, wickedness. 2. worthless, wicked, good for nothing. 3. worthless, wicked men.
ברזל iron (the bright fuser.)
בשגם see גם in as much as.
בשכבר see כבר a long while.
בשלמי see under ש on account of whom.

גאות to increase, rise, swell. 1. גאות a rising up [of smoke,] a swelling. 2. גיא pt. גיא a rising ground, lawn. 3. to be exalted. 4. גאון exaltation. 5. גאון proud, vainly, elated, lifted up. 6. גאון and גאות pride, haughtiness. Der. Greek גאω to be proud, exult, French, and Eng. gay, gaiety. Italian gioia.

גאל to vindicate, avenge, recover. 1. to vindicate, recover, deliver. 2. to redeem (an inheritance,) a near kinsman. 3. גאולה redemption, right of redemption, price of redemption. 4. גאלה defile. 5. to avenge, take vengeance.

גב gibbosity, protuberance. 1. the back, [of a man.] 2. the base (of an altar,) or back. 3. גב the locust in its caterpillar state. 4. גבים a vaulted, and arched room. 5. גב a brothel. 6. גבים vaulted reservoirs (for water,) or aqueducts. 7. גבי the bosses [of a shield.] 8. the fellows or rings of a wheel. 9. גבה fellows or bending rings of wheels. 10. the eye-brows. 11. גבים heaps, banks, ridges. 12. גב and גבה a pit, dungeon. Chald. 13. גבים husbandmen. 14. גבן gibbous, humpbacked. 15. גבינות gibbosity, summit. 16. גבינה cheese. Der. gibbous, &c.

גבה a pit, ditch, pool.
גבה to be high, elevated, lofty, height, majesty. 2. to be elated, haughty, proud, haughtiness. 3. to take courage. 2. Chron. xvii. 6. Der. gibbet
גבה Chald. before, forehead bald.

גבל to bound, terminate, a bound, limit, border. 2. גבול a land-mark, boundary. Der. gabble. Islandic gabl, Eng. gabel.
גבן see גב humpbacked.

גבע conicalness. 1. גבעה a mountain, or hill slope. 2. גביע a goblet, or a large drinking vessel. 3. גביעים the bowls of the candlestick. 4. מגבעות caps, or bonnets.

גבר to be strong, powerful, to prevail. 1. גבורה strength, might, victory. 2. a man. 3. גבורים mighty men. 4. גביר a lord, master, chief. 5. גבירה a lady, mistress. Der. Greek κυβερνω Latin gubernare, French gouverner, English gubernation, govern.

גכש Arab. to shave off. 1. גכיש hail. 2. גכיש large hail stones. 3. גכיש a large pearl, or crystal.

גג Arab. to expand, a flat roof or top.

גד to assault, attack, rnsb. 2. גדוה banks. 3. גדי a kid. 4. גדר coriander. 5. גדר a nerve, tendon, sinew. 6. גדר an heathen god. 7. גדר to assault or attack oneself, wounds, cuts. 8. גדר an invasion to invade, the surface of the ground.

גדל to increase, grow great. 2. a cone, or conical cluster of flowers. 3. גדר a tower growing wider from top to bottom, a turret, a pulpit. 4. to magnify, make illustrious, to esteem greatly, grow proud, triumph.

גדע to break, cut, cast down, demolish.

גדף to reproach, revile, blaspheme, defy.

גדר to make a fence, inclose, a mason.

גדש to heap up. 1. גדוש a heap of corn. 2. a heap of stones.

גה to repair, restore. 1. גה to heal entirely.

גה to stoop, bend downwards.

גוה a body or society of men. 2. a body, association. 3. גוי a multitude, congregation, people or nation. 4. an animal body. 5. firmness, obstinacy. 6. Chald. the body or interior.

גוע to labor, pant for breath. 2. to expire, breath out with pain.

גז to take off, away. 2. eaten grass. 3. גזי grazings. 4. to cut away, shear. 5. גזית hewn or polished stone. 6. גזון a lopping, pruning
גזז to shear.

גלה

גף

גזל to plunder, ravage. 2. **גזול** the young of pigeons. Der. guzzle.

גזם to cut short, or down, a locust, or caterpillar.

גזע to cut, cut off a stump.

גזר to divide, cut off. **מגזרות** instruments for cutting. 2. to cut or chew eagerly. 3. Arab. to slaughter. 4. to cut, polish. **ז.** a polish. 5. to decree, decide, cut short. 6. Chald. **גזריא** soothsayers.

גח to break, burst, thrust forth. 4. **גחון** the breast or belly of crawling reptiles.

גחל a live coal. 2. fiery meteors, flashes of fire. 3. **גחלת** a live coal, an only son. Der. a coal.

גחן to bow down, fall prostrate, the belly of reptiles.

גי and **גיא** see **גאה** and **גוה** a lawn or valley.

גיה see **גנה** to strike.

גל to roll, (as a stone.) 2. to roll (as the earth in its diurnal motion.) 3. (together as a scroll.) 4. (as waters.) **גלי** waves. **גל** a spring, fountain, well.

5. **גלה** the bowl (of the candlestick).

6. **גיל** revolution (of time.) 7. to exult,

leap, jump, (for joy.) **גול** exultation. 8.

with **אל** or **על** to devolve, commit,

trust. 9. a roundish heap of stones. 10.

גלת round hemispherical tops, convex

without, concave within. 11. **גאל** a

globular drop of dew. 12. **מגל** a sickle.

גלל to roll over and over. **גלילים**

folding, rings, rollers, pulleys. **גלילה**

a border, limit, confine. **בגלל** because

of. **גלל** dung. **גלולים** dungy gods.

גללל to roll over and over, the matter

of the heavens, whirlwind, thistle, down,

a wheel. **גלגלת** the human skulls.

גלה Chald. to discover, reveal.

גלב a barber, shaver. Der. **glib** Greek

גשטלך Lat. **glaber**.

גלד Chald. to congeal, crust over, skin.

Der. Lat. **gelidus**. Eng. **gelid**. Welch

called.

גלה to remove, carry away. Chald. the

same. **גולה** a transmigration, a removal.

2. to remove turn back (garments.)

to uncover. 4. to discover, reveal. 5.

גליון a mirror. 6. **גלינים** transparent

garments. Der. **galei**, or **galeotæ**.

גלה to shave.

גלם to wrap, roll together, an embryo,

the unformed mass. Der. Lat. **glomus**.

Eng. **globe**, **globular**.

גלע to deride, scorn, taunt.

גלש to shine, glister, glisten. Chald.

גלוש bald. Der. **gloss**. Lat. **glacies**.

גם over and above, moreover, even,

also. **גם** as well as. **בגם** in as

much as, even since. 2. **אגם** a pond,

a pool. 3. a reed, or bull-rush. 4.

אגמן a caldron, or great kettle, a rush,

a rope.

גמא to sup-up, swallow. 2. the papyrus.

גמד shorter, contracted, **גמדים** gamma-

dims, (a nation.)

גמה Arab. to appear, the conspicuous

part of a thing.

גמר to yield, return. 2. to wean a child.

3. to return, requite, recompense, re-

tribution, requital. 4. a camel.

גמץ Chald. to dig, a pit.

גמיר to perform, finish, complete

consummate, perfect. 2. (intransitively)

to fail.

גן to protect, defend. 2. (a garden.) 3.

מגן a shield, a defender. 4. **מגנת** a

covering. 5. **אגנות** a goblet, a bason

with a cover. **גנן** to protect entirely.

גנב to steal or be stolen, a thief. 2. to

steal away privately, withdraw. 3. to

steal as the heart by deceit &c. 4.

with **אל** to be spoken secretly. Der.

Teutonic **knappen**, Eng. to **knap**.

גנז to treasure up, Chald. **ננזי** treasures.

Chald. **גנזיא** treasures. Der. Lat. **gaza**.

Eng. **magazine**.

געה under **בוע** and **געה**.

געה to low, bellow. Der. a cow.

געה to cast away. 2. to reject, loath,

alth. Der. a goal, Eng. **gall**. Greek

cholera, **choleric**.

גער to restrain, repress, 2. to rebuke,

check, **גערה** a rebuke.

געש to shake as (an earthquake.) 2. to

shake (with terror.) 3. to totter (with

intoxication.) 4. to toss themselves. Der.

to gush.

גף see **גנה** a body.

נבנה

נר

נָפֶה see נָפֶה the vine.
נֶפֶר Gopher wood, cypress or cedar. 2. גִּפְרִית sulphur, brimstone. Der. Gr. *κυπρίσος* Lat. *cypressus*. Eng. cypress.
נָר to sojourn, a stranger. מְנַרְיָה peregrinations. 2. נֹר a whelp, cub, נָר to sojourn continually.
נֶרֶס a scab, scurf, scurvy. Der. scurf.
נָר to scrape. Der. French gratter.
נָר to excite, move, stir up. 2. to raise, draw up. 3. to ruminate, chew the cud. 4. מְנִירָה a threshing floor. 5. נָר a threshing floor. 6. נָר rabbish. 7. Chald. גִּירָא plaster of lime. 8. נָרֶן the throat. 9. to saw. מְנִירָה a saw. 10. a'gerah, about 11 grains. 11. אֲנִירָה a small coin. נָר to be violently agitated, to stir up oneself violently, to saw, cut with a saw. נִרְגָּה the throat or neck. גִּרְגִּים berries or fruits left at the top of the tree, (agitators.)
נָר to cut off. נָרֶן an axe or hatchet.
נֶרֶל a stone, mark, or lot. 2. an inheritance, portion, lot. Der. Gr. *κληρος* clerous. Eng. clerk, clerical, clergy.
נָר to make bare, clean. 2. a large bone. Der. grim and grum.
נָר see נָר a threshing floor.
נָר to break or wear to pieces.
נָר to substract, abate, diminish. 2. to diminish make small. 3. to withhold. 4. to be substracted, taken away.
נָר to wrap, roll together. 2. the fist clenched. מְנִירָה clods. Der. garb.
נָר to expel, drive, thrust out. גִּרְשָׁה expulsions. 2. to drive, cast, throw out, or up. 3. to thrust out, put away, divorce. 4. מְנִירָה a subarb. 5. to push, thrust forth (as vegetables.) Der. g ass.
נָר Syr. to touch, feel, search by feeling.
נָר to feel for, repeatedly, to grope after.
נָר heavy rain, Chald. a body, a palpable substance.
נָר a wine press. 2. גִּתִּית wine pressing.
נָר podded, or in pod, hollid.
נָר Chald. a treasurer.
נָר Chald. and Persic a treasurer.
נָר a rock, concreted, barren, desolate.

נָר a treasury.
נָר see נָר the throat. a berry.
נָר
נָר Chald. this.
נָר to faint, fail. נָר fainting. נָר faintness. Der. Lat. *debilis*, whence debility.
נָר to be in agitation, troubled. נָר agitation, uneasiness. 2. to be troubled, disturbed in mind. 3. fish.
נָר to fly, with wings expanded. 2. a kite. Der. a daw.
נָר see נָר to judge.
נָר see נָר a circular camp or village.
נָר to murmur, grumble. מְנִירָה causing to murmur. 2. the bear. רָבֵב to murmur repeatedly. Der. Gr. *διαβολος* Lat. *diabolus*. Goth. *dubo*. Islandic *dufa*. Eng. devil.
נָר strength.
נָר Chald. to sacrifice. מְנִירָה an altar.
נָר a row, a layer.
נָר Arab. to dry, dry up, wither. רָבֵל a cake of dried tigs.
נָר to adhere, cleave together. 2. soder. 3. to join, overtake. 4. with. מְנִירָה following, to pursue, hard after, stick close to.
נָר to drive, lead, a driving. 1. מְנִירָה a wilderness, an uncultivated place. 2. מְנִירָה floats, rafts. 3. celestial fluid, light. 4. רָבִירָה as a bee. 5. to produce, bring forward, speak. 6. a word, a speech, a matter, business. 7. רָבִירָה the oracle, the speaking place. 8. the plague or pestilence, to smite. 9. a murrain [of cattle.] Der. Gothic *deriban*, Eng. drive.
נָר Syr. to glue. 1. honey. 2. רָבֵשׁ the lump upon a camel.
נָר to multiply, increase exceedingly. 2. fish. רָבִירָה to fish. רָבִירָה fishing. 3. דָּגֶן corn. דָּגֶן dagon the Aleim of the Philistines. Der. a dog. Gr. *κυων*.
נָר a luminous standard, beacon. 2. a light or lamp.
נָר to warm, to foster, cherish.
נָר the breast, or pap (of woman.) 2. a pot or cauldron, a basket. 3. רָבִירָה loves, the pleasures of love. 4. רָבִירָה

דלה

a lover, a beloved one. 5. an uncle, a consin german. **ידד** **ידדות ידר** a beloved one, a dearly beloved. amiable. **דרה** an aunt. Der. **דדו**. Gr. **διδος** a breast, **διδος** **διδος** **διδος** Eng. teat. Welch tadd.

דרא baskets. 2. **דראים** mandrakes.

הה Chald. gold. 2. **מדהבה** abounding, with gold.

דהם overwhelmed, astonished.

דהר to prance, spring, bound. 2. **תדהר** some species of tree. Der. deer.

דוה to languish, be faint. **דוי** langour sickness. 2. the female periodical langour.

דהה to drive, impel, push. **דחי** a fall, stumbling. **מרהה** ruin. 2. to dispel, purge away. 3. to plunge, thrust (in water.) 4. **דהה** millet. 5. **דחה** Chald. an instrument of music.

הל Chald. to fear. **דחיל** affright, terror, terrible.

דהה see **דהה** millet.

דחה to urge, impel, hasten. **דחפים** hastened. **מרחפת** precipices, destruction. Der. deep.

דחה to thrust, press upon, distress.

די fulness, sufficiency, more than plenty. 2. Chald. who, which, that. 3. for, because, of.

דיה the black vulture. 2. **דוי** ink.

דך Chald. this, that.

דכא to break, break down. crush. 2. to crush, humble, oppress, humiliation.

דכה to beat or bray **מרכה** a mortar. 2. to break, (as bones) 3. **דכי** waves, breakers. 4. to bruise, by crushing. 5. to beat down, afflict. 6. **דכי** bruising, calumnies, slanders.

דכה **דוכיפת** the hoop or hoopæ [an unclean bird.]

דכר Chald. to remember. **דכרניא** the records. 2. **דכרון** ruins.

דלג to leap, bound.

דלה to draw, draw out. **דלי** a bucket.

2. to exhaust, be exhausted. **לל** one exhausted. **דלת** the poorest people, lean. thin. 3. **דליות** branches 4. **דלות** hair. 5. **דל** a door or gate, or leaf of one. 6. **דלתות** leaves or columns in

דקר

writing. **דלל** to be entirely exhausted. Der. dull. Lat. doleo. Greek **δεδω** Eng. delete, deleterious.

דלח to trouble, disturb (waters.)

דלף to drop, distil, a dropping. 2. to moulder, waste away, decay. 3. to drop down, piece meal. Der. drop.

דלק to press eagerly upon (as fire.) in Hiph. to kindle, light up. 2. **דלקת** an inflammatory discourse, an inflammation. 3. to pursue eagerly, burn after. **דלקים** ardent pursuers, persecutors. 4. warm, eager (professions)

דלת see **דלה** a door, gate.

דמה to make equal, compare, level. **דמות** a similitude, likeness. 2. to design, to form a likeness. 3. **דם** blood. 4. equability, conformity, fitness. 5. quietness. rest, stillness, silence. **דומה** stillness, silence, cessation. **דמי** rest, inactivity, silence. 6. to level, cut down, cut off, destroy. 7. **אדם** man, the likeness of God. 8. **דומה** vegetable mould. **דמם** to soothe, compose, quiet, to make entirely equable. quiet. **דומם** entirely still, inactive. **דממה** great stillness, equability. Der. to dam. Dutch dom. Gr. **δαμνω** Lat. domo.

דמן dung. 2. **מרכמה** a threshing van, or floor where straw is broken.

דמע to weep, **דמעה** a tear. 2. liquor.

דן to direct, rule, judge. in Hiph. to strive, plead, Niph. contend. **דין** a judge **מרון** a strife, dispute. 2. **כרינה** a province, a judicial district. 3. **ארון** a ruler, director, lord. 4. **אננים** bases, sockets. Der. Lat. damno, Eng. damn. condemn.

דנג **דונג** wax.

דנה Chald. this.

דעך to go, or burn out.

דף see **דף** reproach, calumny.

דפק to knock, strike. 2. to beat forward, drive forward.

דץ to leap, springs, bound, exult. Chald. to leap for joy. Der. Dutch dansen. Danish dantze, French danser. Eng. dance.

דק to beat small. thin, small, minute, a dwarf. 2. to thresh, thresh out. 3

ה

הוה

דיק a battery. 4. a thin cloth or covering atoms, fine dust.

דק to stab, pierce, מוקרות stabs, piercings. Der. dagger, dirk.

דר Arab. to encompass, go round, compass circuit; 1. to go round, go about. 2.

הדורים crooked, tortuous ways. 3. a round bal, a round heap, a circular disposition of an army. 4. מהרת

pyre, a round pile. 5. Arab. דואר, a circular village, a generation of men.

6. Chald. to inhabit, dwell. מדר an habitation. 7. Chald. a pearl. ררר

freedom, a rattle, myrrh. ררר a thistle.

דרא to repel. דראן rejection, abhorrence.

דרב to be sharp. דרבן the iron part of a goad.

דרג to proceed gradually. מדרגה a precipice, a lofty cliff.

דרך to go along, come, proceed. 2. a way, path, road, a way, journey, proceeding.

distance, custom, manner, a particle, straitway, immediately. 3. to go along, walk or tread as men. 4. to go upon, tread down. 5. to tread upon, a treading.

6. to tread, cause to be trodden. 7. to hold; stretch forth, extend. Der.

Greek. דרע to run. Eng. to trudge.

דרם the south.

דרי Chald. the arm. Der. draw, throw.

דרש to inquire; ask. 2. to inquire of, consult. 3. with ל following, to inquire after, 4. to inquire after, regard, care for. 5. to be concerned, careful for, seek, 6. to inquire after, require.

דש to thresh, beat, shatter, דיש a threshing. 2. to thresh, beat to pieces. 3. to tear to pieces. Der. to dash, dust.

דשא to spring, sprout forth, germinate grass.

דשן to fill up, make fat, plump, fat, oil, 2. ashes. דישן a species of clean animal the lidmee, resembling the antelope.

דת an appointment of law. 2. Chald. a decree, a law.

דתנה Chald. grass.

דרכמן a daric, about 25 shillings.

דחב Chald.

ה

ה a particle. 1. prefixed to a ה. this, that. 2. prefixed to a ה. hearken. 3.

prefixed to a part. which, he, who. 4. prefixed to several particles, that, which, what. 5. who, which. 6. prefixed, it expresses doubt, what? what not? (or aspiration like ha!) whether? 7. postfixed to words of time, and place, to, towards.

הא behold! lo! see here! see! hah! Chald. the same.

האה 1. in rejoicing. 2. in insulting.

הב elephant. 2. הובנים ebony. 3. come, come give. see הב

הב to exhale, evaporate, emit, a vapour. 2. vanity, emptiness, a vain idol, in vain.

הבן see הב.

הבר Arab. to cut, divide, an augur, as trologer.

הבה to bring, carry forth, away. 2. to bring forth, utter. 3. to roar, growl, coo, moan, a moaning. הגיון a murmuring.

4. to bring forth, propose, a meditation. 5. הגית בו thou shalt study in it (thou mutter.) הניח intense meditation.

הנך directly, strait forward, elegant, decent.

הור to send, thrust, dart forth. 2. הור the darting forth (of light.) 3. glory, majesty, honour, to glorify. 4. a loud, brisk, vehement noise. הורר loud shouting.

הור see רכה the crushing.

הרם a footstool. 2. Chald. to cut in pieces.

הרם the myrtle tree.

הרה to thrust, push, 2. to expel, cast out by force.

הרה to adorn, deck, decorate, ornament, beauty. 2. to honor, reverence, respect, honor, glory.

הה ah! alas! 2. אהה ah! ah!

הה to be, abide, remain. 2. חל to be. 3. he who exists, hath permanent existence. 4. a permanent being, person. 5. he, she, it. 6. that. 7. Chald. to be. Der. Saxon hua. Scotch wha. Eng. who.

הה see הרה the darting forth (of light.)

הה to be, subsist, continue, 2. הין means of subsistence, riches. 3. יהוה Jehovah. (the being who necessarily exists, of himself, and from himself, with all actual perfection originally in his essence.)

הלם

הרם

4. a grievous affliction. 5. הוות הות oppression, injustice.

הוי ah! oh! encouraging. 2. wo, threatening.

הוה היום sleepy, drowsy.

הי hey! ho!

היא to subsist, be, she, it.

היה to be, exist. 2. to be. 3. to happen, come to pass. 4. to be reckoned or reputed. 5. to be, subsist, remain, continue. 6. with ל and a n. following, to become. 7. an infinitive verb. was, (to be.) 8. in niph. to become, be done, 9. to be continued, or be heavy. 10. to be oppressed, depressed, afflicted. 11. יה Jah, he who is, the essence. 12. אהיה I will be.

היך how

הך Chald. to go, come.

הכל the sanctuary. 2. a large spacious house, a palace. 3. Jehovah's temple.

הכר to recollect, own, acknowledge. 2. הכרת acknowledgement. 3. to respect, regard.

הל to move briskly, violently, irregularly. 2. to exult, toss about, through pride. 3. to move briskly, irradiate, glister, shine. 4. תהלה praise, glory. הלל to be mad, foolish, or more properly, to be moved violently, tumultuated. הלולים merriments, הוללות agitations, extravagancies. to toss, exult through pride, (Venus,) to irradiate briskly, shine brightly, to give lustre, praise, glorify, a commendable tree, Der. Gr. Ἀλλομαι to leap, 'Eלה, and 'Eלה the splendour of the sun, 'Ηλιος the sun. Eng. hail! in saluting, and perhaps hallow, holy.

הלל to remove, cast to a distance. 1. beyond, further. 2. onward, forward, thenceforth,

הל see הל

הלך to go away, along, proceed, walk. 2. behaviour, manner of life, conversation. 3. before a v. going on increasing. 4. Chald. to walk, a toll, custom. Der. walk. Lat. velox. Eug. velocity.

הלם to beat, smite, strike upon. הלמות a hammer. 2. to beat, smite, מהלמות

strokes, blows. 3. to knock, break (by beating.) 4. to knock, beat down (with liquor.) 5. to smite with the tongue, reprove, afflict. 6. here, thither. ער הלם hitherto. 7. יהלם the diamond.

המה multitude, tumult, turbulency. 1. they, them, המו Chald. them. 2. to be turbulent (as the sea.) 3. to tumultuate, make an uproar. מהומה disturbance, confusion. 4. a confused noise, growl, moan, howl. המיה noisy, rioters. 5. המון or המון a multitude, abundance, tumultuous motion, tumultuous noise. 6. תהום or תהומות a confused multitude of atoms, a chaos, a mass, body, multitude of waters, the abyss, or deep, that vast body of waters which is in the hollow sphere of the earth. המם to put into great tumult; disturb, discomfit exceedingly, to agitate very much.

הל see מל

המן see המה a multitude.

המר Arab. to impel, break, destroy. מהמרות breaches, disruptions from an earthquake. Der. hammer.

הנה to be ready. 2. these, those, they 3. see! lo! behold! 4. hither, thither.

הין Hin, about one and a half gallons.

הי Chald. if whether.

הם hist, hush, to be silent. Der. hush, hist.

הפך to turn, change, inverse, the contrary. 2. to overturn, subvert. 3. to pervert. תהפכות perverseness, distortion, change from the right. 4. מהפכת a sort of stocks. הפכפך irregular, unsteady, turning this way, and that, continually varying. Der. havoc.

הפר see פר break, dissolve.

הצן a kind of warlike chariot.

הרנ to kill, a slaughter.

הרה to protuberate, swell, rise in height.

הר a mountain. 2. to be pregnant,

big with child. 3. to teem, be big with.

היר looking big, haughty, proud.

הרר a high continued mountain, הרר

Chald. conceptions, thoughts.

הרם Arab. to cut into little pieces הרמן a butchery, shambles.

הרם to break through, or in. 2. to break down, destroy, demolish, destruction. Der. harass, crush, craze.

זר

זכ

התת to hasten, bring with haste. התת
ל to assault, rush violently upon.

התל to mock, banter, trifle. מהתלות
illusions, delusions.

הרב see יהב repeated offerings.

הרב Chald. principal men, counsellors,
leaders.

היתי see אתה

הלכו who went.

המנוכה see מנך Chald. awreathed chain.

הראל the mountain of God.

י

י Arab. to marry. 1 an hook. 2. י a con-
nective particle. and also, with, to-
gether with, or, but, but yet, even, to
wit, that, so that, because, therefore,
to the end that, when, if, as, so, al-
though, then, after a negative particle.
and not, nor, neither. Der. Lat. vicio.
Eng. woo.

ירב valeb, a place near the river Arnon.

יז Arab. to carry a burden, Wazir, or
Vizier.

ילר a child.

י

יזא Arabic impetuosity, swiftness a wolf.
יזא Chald. see זע trembling.

זאת see זה this, that.

זב to gush, spring, issue out. 2. to spring,
with, זוב a flux, an issue. 3. to flow
out, pine away, waste away. 4. זוב
hyssop. כעל זובב a fly. Baal-
zebul.

זכר to endow, a dowry, portion.

זכה זכרה זכרת a sacrifice.
זכה זכרה זכרת a sacrifice.

זבל to dwell, cohabit with. זבל an
habitation. Der. Islandic duella, Eng.
dwelling.

זבן Chald. to buy, redeem, to gain, pro-
tract it.

זבן Chald. Syriac, and Arabic to join,
connect, the outer skin or husk of the
grape. Der. husk.

זר to swell be tumid. זירון swelling. 2.
to boil. זיר broth, pottage. 3. to swell,
be proud, presumptuous. זירן pride.

presumption, arrogance. Der. Islandic
sieda, Saxon seodan, and Eng. sod
sodden, seethe.

זה a particle this, this here, such a one
here, in this place, hither, this way,
here, in this and that, one and another,
which, who. 2. זאת this, this here,
this and that. 3. זי this, this here, it is
used as a relative to both genders and
numbers.

זהב clear, bright weather. 2. pure limpid
oil. once Zach. iv. 12. 3. gold.

זהב Chald. to pollute defile.

זהר to shine, be clear, bright, pellucid,
brightness, transparency. 2. to enlighten,
instruct clearly. 3. זהירין heedful,
cautious.

זהר Arab. to verge, incline to. זהר angles
corners. 2. זהר storehouses. 3. זהר
this, this here.

זז an animal endowed with motion. 2
motion, commotion, vibratory motion,
bustle. 3. מזוז a door-post.

זח 1. to impel. 2. to remove,

זחל to skulk withdraw, hide oneself. 2.
any creatures that hide themselves in
holes, as serpents, worms. 3. זחל
the rock of Zohelath.

זי Chald. brightness, splendour. 2.
Chald. grace, liveliness, beauty of coun-
tenance. 3. זי or זי Zif about April.
4. זית the olive tree.

זכה to be clear, clean, pellucid, clear,
almost transparent, 2. to be clear, clean,
pure. 3. זכו purify, innocence. Chald.
זכך to cleanse. זכוכית glasses.

זכר strength, vigour. 1. a male. 2.
strength, vigour of mind and memory,
to remember, memory, mention. זכרה
a memorial מוכר an historiographer.

זל to let go, loosen. 2. to be loose ir-
regular, gad about. 3. to be lavish,
prodigal, contemn. זלות vileness, worth-
lessness. 4. זולת וולת זולת besides,
except. זולל profuse, prodigal, vile,
worthless.

זל a flesh-hook.

זל see זל besides, except:

זמ to devise imagine, think. זמה a de-
vice; זמות devices, schemes. זממה

זק

חבה

thought, consideration. **זמם** thoroughly consider, stedfastly purpose. Der. to seem, seemly.

זמן to appoint, constitute an appointed time. 2. Chald. to appoint, constitute an appointed time. **זמן** to prepare. Der. to summon.

זמר to cut off, **זמרת** a cutting, twig, branch. 2. to prune. **זמורה** a pruning knife. 3. **זמורות** snuffers. 4. to sing. 5. the antelope, goat, or some other clean animal. 6. Chald. **זמרה** music.

זן to prepare, provide. 2. preparation, provision, store. 3. **זון** provision, 4. Chald. to be provided for, fed. 5. **זני** preparations.

זנב the tail, extremity. 2. meanness, inferiority, subjection. Der. snub.

זנה **און** a belt, girdle. 2. **זנות** defensive armour, which encompasseth the body. 3. unlawful embraces, whoredom, a harlot. **זנות** fornication. **זנן** repeated whoredoms.

זנח to cast off, remove to a distance. 2. to cut off, fail through heat. Isai. xix. 6. Der. snatch.

זנק to spring, leap forth.

זועה and **זועה** to move, agitate. **זועה** an agitation. 2. **זועין** trembling, Chald. 3. to tremble, shake. 4. **זועת** sweat. 5. **זוע** sweat. **זוע** to be violently agitated. Der. Gr. **σειω** and **σειω** Eng. to sway.

זעך to be abridged, shortened.

זעם Arab. to foam with anger.

זעף to be troubled, disordered, agitated, 2. to be troubled, fret, be agitated. troubled, fretful, uneasy. 3. to be angry, wrath.

זעק to cry out. **זעקה** a cry, clamor, vociferation. 2. to convoke, call together.

זער to be small, little. **זעיר** small, little. **זעיר** small (quantity.)

זפת bitumen. Der. Greek **Πισσα** Lat. **pix**. Eng. pitch.

זק to fuse, purify by melting. 2. to be (dissolved,) strained off. 3. **זקים** manacles, fetters. 4. matter in a state of fusion. **זקק** to strain off thoroughly, to

refine, to fuse thoroughly, purify by fusing. **זקק** well purified.

זקן to be old, old age, an old man. 2. the beard.

זקף to set upright, erect.

זר to compress, squeeze. **זמור** squeezing, compressing (a wound.) 2. a trap, or gin. **זמורים** grains of air, which in winter being too large to thin the fluids, (compress) and fix them producing cold. **זמור** compressed, strait, narrow.

זרא nauseous, loathsome.

זרב to grow warm.

זרה to scatter, disperse. 2. to cast away. 3. to scatter, spread, diffuse. 4. to spread, spread abroad (as a net.) 5. to disperse, dissipate. 6. to scatter, winnow. **זמורה** a shovel. 7. to examine thoroughly, sift. 8. **זר** a stranger, foreigner. 9. a rim or crown (to the ark. 10. **זרת** the hand, a span, nine and a half inches. **זרר** to sneeze.

זרח diffused, spread (as the leprosy.) 2. diffused, spread (as light.) 3. **זריר** a native tree. 4. a native. Der. Eng. to stretch.

זרם to pour, pour forth, pour over, a storm, inundation, flood. **זרים** an inundation. Der. storm.

זרע to spread abroad. 1. (the seed of vegetables, animals, men,) to sow, seed. time. **זרעים** things sown. 2. the arm. 3. the shoulder, or fore leg of a beast. Der. Gr **σπω** Lat. **strao**, Eng. **strow**, or **strew**.

זרק to sprinkle, disperse. **זמורק** a bason, bowl, sprinkling vessel. 2. to appear here and there, as if sprinkled. **זרקה** vii. 9. Der. streak.

זרת see **זרת** the hand, a span.

זלעפה a scorching blasting wind.

זרויף a dripping soaking rain.

ח

חב a person bound to payment, a debtor.

חבא to hide, conceal, shelter. **חבוא** a hiding place.

חבה to hide, hide oneself. 2. a hidden secret place, the bosom. 3. as a **ח**.

הר

הטב

see הכת a flat iron plate. חבב to cherish.

חבש to thresh.

חבל to bind, tie, connect, confine. 1. a cord, the roping (of a ship). rope, men, or sailor, a tract of land measured by a rope, a cord, a rope, toil, snare, the silver cord (spinal marrow with all the nervous branches). a string of persons following one another. 2. to be bound, confined, straitened. חבל גידים girding pains, throes, pangs, to travail. 3. to bind, take a pledge from. 4. to seize upon, spoil, entangle. 5. to be bound, or obliged to punishment. 6. החבלת a well connected design. 7. Chald. seizing. חבלא an encroachment.

חבך to fold together, a folding. 2. to in fold, embrace. 3. to embrace, lay hold on.

חבר to conjoin, fit together. חברה a coupling, consociate, an associate, companion, friend. 3. to join tack (words together). 4. to join tack (for enchantment). חבורה a contusion, bruise.

חברבב the black spots of the leopard.

חבש to bind round. 2. to bind. 3. to gird or saddle. 4. to bind, or be bound up (as wounds.) 5. to bind govern (by laws).

הבת a flat plate, or slice (of iron).

הג to move, reel round. 2. a circle, orbit, sphere. מחוגה a pair of compasses. 3. a sacred festival (either from its regular return, or from the circular dances they had at them). חגגי cracks or fissures (in a rock) for the circulation of the air. חגג to dance round and round in circles.

הגא circumagitation, turning round for terror.

הנב a locust or grasshopper.

הנל the revolver, goes round.

חגר to gird, gird round. חגרת a girding. 2. to gird, confine, restrain. 3. to be girded. 4. to be girded, to feel girds or pangs. Der. gird.

חר to penetrate, be penetrative, sharp, acute. 2. be sharp, eager, fierce. 3. חידה a parable, enigma, a sublime or poetical discourse. 4. אחירן Chald. enigmas, one. 5. חרוני sharp or edged things. D

הרה to brighten, polish. 2. to exhilarate הרה hilarity, joy. 3. Chald. the breast.

הרל not to act, speak, or be. 1. to cease, leave off, fail. 2. to forbear, decline, omit voluntarily. 3. transitory, transient, speedily ceasing. Der. idle. Welch hadl.

הרק a kind of sharp thorn.

הרר Syriac to surround, fence. 1. an inclosed place, room, chamber. 2. an inclosed, or inner part, of the body. 3. an incloser, a dark thick cloud.

הרש to renew, restore. 2. a new, or renewed period of days.

הרת Chald. new, from the Heb הרש Ezra vi. 4.

הרה to declare, discover, shew. אהות a declaration. הרה Eve the manifestor. 2. הרה a moveable village. 3. Chald. to shew.

חו Chald. Arabic to indent, cut in. סחו a haven. חיו lightning.

חוא see חוה to behold.

חזה to fasten, settle. 2. a settled agreement. 3. the breast of an animal. 4. חוא Chald. to see, behold, a seer, or prophet. מחוה a window.

חוק to be bound hard, tight, 2. to as-tringe, brace, tighten up. 3. to gain strength, act with strength, with כ following, to hold fast, retain, with ל following, to grasp. 4. in Hiph. to confine, retain, contain.

חור Chald. to encompass. חור a round ball or apple. חורא Syriac an apple.

חור a hog, or boar.

חח a hook or clasp. 2. a clenched ring (of iron for the nose of a beast. 3. חחה a hooked thorn. 4. חחח the links of a chain.

חט to compact, fasten, join. 2. חוט a thread, line or cord. 3. חטים wheat, see חטה.

חטא to deviate from, miss. 2. to miss (one's step,) tread aside. חטאת tripping, stumbling. 3. to miss (of happiness). 4. to miss oneself, be astonished. 5. to deviate from, sin, offend. 6. in Kal. and Hiph. to offer for a sin-offering, cleanse, expiate, purify.

חטב to hew. 2. to carve (wood.) 3. to carve (stone).

חלב

חלש

חמא delicate, delicious, חמין wheat. Der. Eng. wheat, sweet.

חמם to refrain, restrain, muzzle, bridle, curb.

חמץ to seize suddenly, to catch.

חמר to move this way and that, to vibrate. 2. a twig.

חיה to be strong, vigorous, valiant. 2. to become strong, recover strength. 3. to repair, restore. 4. to live.

חיים living, springing, running waters, life. חייז Chald. life. חית חיה a living creature, an animal. חיה חיה food, the sustainer of life. 5. חי quick, raw. מחית quickening, rawness. 6. חורתי small towns, villages. 7. Chald. חיה an animal a beast.

חך Arab. to scratch, rub, scrape. 1. the palate, or roof of the mouth. 2. חכה a fish hook. Der. a hook.

חכה to wait, tarry. 2. to wait for. 3. with ל following to wait for, with desire, to long for.

חכיל red, sparkling. חכילות redness, sparkling (of eyes.)

חכם to be wise, skilful, prudent.

חל to make a hole, or opening, a hollow, ditch. מחלות holes. הלון an opening, a window. 2. to be in labour, make an opening, to be in pain, travail. 3. מחול a flute, pipe, fife. 4. חלה (a shew bread,) cake, (full of holes.) 5. to pierce or wound, be wounded. 6. to break in upon, violate, profane. 7. to make an entrance upon, begin. 8. חול sand. 9. חיל strength. 10. נחל a vale, valley, a torrent, (from the hollow in which it runs.) חלל to open eminently, pierce much, to be in labour, travail in birth, produced by travail. חליל a flute, or pipe with many holes, to wound very much, pierce through and through, to violate or profane eminently. חלול to be in violent pain or anguish.

חלל to wear, wear away. 1. an engraved ornament. 2. חלאת rust of copper, 3. to be corroded, ulcerated. 4. תחלאי a corroding, ulcerous disease. 5. תחלואי wastings, consuming effects.

חלב the fat (of animals.) 2. milk. 3.

the fat, or most nutritious part of the land. 4. the richest part of oil and wine. 5. the most nourishing part of wheat. 6. חלבנה galbanum, the gum or white milk of the giant fennel plant. Der. Eng. calf.

חלר Syriac to creep, creep in. 1. the weazel. 2. time. 3. transient, transitory. 4. this transitory world. Der. to glide.

חלה to be languid, weak. 2. infirm, sick, diseased. 3. to be faint, afflicted, concerned, grieved. 4. to be faint, (with labour.) חלי sickness, infirmity. 5. חיל an ornament wrought with great labor and pains. 6. to make the countenance languid or ashamed.

חלט to catch at, seize eagerly. Der. to clutch.

חלך see חלכה and חלכא worn out with misery.

חלם to break, break off, away. 2. to break. break in pieces. 3. a dream. 4. חלמה an amethyst, (the breaker.)

חלף to pass, pass on, proceed. 2. to pass away, abolish, cease. 3. to pass, drive, strike through. 4. מחלפים stabbing knives. 5. to change, exchange, substitute, to cause one thing to pass away, and another to succeed. חליפות substitutions, successions. 6. in Hiph. to renew, be renewed. 7. to renew sprout out, spring afresh. 8. מחלפות locks of hair (on the head). Chald. time past, to be renewed.

חליצה to loosen, disengage, draw off חליץ a loose robe or garment, spoil. 2. to loosen, let loose. draw down. 3. to loosen, make flexible. 4. to disengage oneself, withdraw. 5. to set loose, deliver. 6. to expedite, free from encumbrance. 7. חלצים the loins, the five lower vertebrae of the spine, from being free from ribs. Der. Lat. laxo. Eug. loose.

חלק to be smooth, slippery. 2. to be smooth, soft agreeable, flattering. 3. smoothing, soothing, flattering. 4. to divide evenly, exactly, regularly, an exact, regular division. חלקקות great smoothnesses, slipperinesses, adulations, flatteries. Der. Lat. calx. Eug. chalk.

חלש to cast down, subdue. 2. to be cas-

חנה

חבר

down (as a dead man). 3. to cast, or cast down (as lots).

חם to be, or grow warm or hot. חמה heat. 2. חמה the solar flame, or fire. 3. חום tanned, tawney, yellowish. 4. חמה heat, wrath, rage. 5. חמא Chald. heat, wrath, fury. 6. חמה and חמת strong liquor. poison (of serpents). 7. חמה a pitcher hardened by heat. 8. חמנים images dedicated to the sun. 9. חמה a wall, see חמה 10. חמי a husband's father. חמה-חמה to be warm.

חמא and חמאה milk. 2. חמאה butter-milk. 3. חמאת buttered.

חמר to desire earnestly, covet. חמה with a radical but mutable ה 1. חמה and חמה a wall. 2. חמי a husband's father. חמות a husband's mother. חמט a kind of lizard.

חמל tender affection, compassion, pity. חמן see חם an image dedicated to the sun.

חמק to cast, pluck, force away. 2. violent rapine, outrage, violence. 3. injustice, wrong, damage. 4. חמק a night-hawk.

חמץ to ferment, be leavened. 2. vinegar. 3. חמץ כליל a sourish mixture of provender for cattle. 4. to be soured, fidgeted, exasperated.

חמק to withdraw, retire, drawers.

חמר to disturb, trouble. 2. to trouble, make turbid. 3. wine. Chald. חמרא wine. 4. mortar, mire, potters clay, clay for sealing, bitumen. 5. an ass. 6. an homer seventy-five gallons five pints. 7. חמר the buffalo. חמרמר to be violently disturbed, to be very dirty.

חמש to array, set in array. 2. five חמשים fifty. חמישי the fifth. חמישית a fifth.

חמת see חם a pitcher.

חן to have kindness or affection for. 2. חן out of mere kindness, gratis, causlessly, fruitlessly, in vain. חנן to be very kind, to affect very much, in Hiph. an object of affection, to supplicate. Der. חן.

חנה to fix, settle, dwell. 2. to fix, be

fixed, pitched. 3. חנית dungeons, cells.

4. to encamp, pitch. מחנה מחנים an encampment, or camp. 5. חנית an encamping. חנית חנית and חנית a spear or halbert.

חנמ to embalm (the dead). 2. to embalm (with clammy juice as figs). 3. wheat see חמה 4. חמין Chald. wheat.

חנך to initiate, instruct. 2. to handse, begin to use. 3. to dedicate. חנכת dedication.

חנף to pollute, defile. Der. knave.

חנק to strangle, suffocate. Der. hang. Gr. αἶψα Lat. angu. Eng. anguish.

חס to wink, to spare, to pity.

חסר succulent, abundance, swelling out readily overflowing. 2. turgidity, affluence prosperity, swelling, abundant goodness, exuberant bounty. חסירה the stork 3. the exuberance or overflowing of unrestraining lust.

חסה to take shelter, refuge. 2. to hope trust. Der. Eng. house.

חסל to consume, eat up. 2. חסיל the consumer, a species of insect, the chafer or mole cricket.

חסם to shut up, muzzle. 2. to obstruct.

חסן to be strong, stout, compact. 2. in niph. to be strongly or securely kept. 3. Chald. strength. 4. Chald. in Aphel, 2. to possess, retain.

חסף Chald. clay.

חסר to abate, diminish, defect, want. 2. to be destitute, to want.

חפא to cover, conceal, do secretly.

חפה to cover, veil. 2. to cover, overlay, spread. 3. an alcove, (part of a room for a bed separated by a veil). 4. חף land overhanging the sea, and covering the ships from the wind. 5. חף protected, secure, involved, wrapt up. 6. חפנים the 2 hands joined (covering.) חפף to entirely cover or shelter.

חפז to haste, hurry. חפזן hurry

חפן see חפה 6. the hand, covering the other hand.

חפץ to bend, incline. 2. with ל to be inclined to, inclination, desire, affection, delight.

חפר to sink, or delve (a pit.) 2. to delve,

חר

fathom, penetrate, search out. 3. to sink, be ashamed, out of countenance. חפרפר moles, the diggers or perhaps snakes or sepulchres. חפש to strip, divest, uncloathe. 2. to strip off covering, search by stripping. 3. to free, set at liberty. 4. חפשית freedom, retirement from business. חצב to cut, cut out, hew. 2. to cut, cut out, divide. 3. to cut, wound. חצה to part, divide asunder. חצה division, midst, hemisphere. חצה a half. 2. חץ an arrow, figuratively, lightning, the shaft or wooden part of a spear. 3. חוץ a street. 4. חוץ the outward surface, without. חיצון outward, the outer, 5. חוץ the hole, or outer-wall. חוצץ to divide into many portions. חצץ gravel, grit, stones. חצעי separate flashes of lightning. מחצעים distinct bands, time divided, cut off, separated, completed, fulfilled. חצן to cherish, the bosom, and the folds of dress covering the bosom. חצה Chald. to be strongly urgent, to urge. חצר an open, enclosed court. 2. חציר a moveable village of tents. 3. חציר a leek. 4. חציר grass. חצור Baal the tube maker, (the pipes or tubes by which vegetation is carried on). חצרצה a compressed tube or trumpet, חק to describe, mark, trace out. 2. to delineate, pourtray. 3. to describe, delineate, write words. 4. to mark out define, a time, task, place, bound, course, statute. חקק to mark or trace conspicuously, to delineate exactly, with, לב delineations or imaginations of the heart. to define, determine, decree exactly. מחקר to imprint, incise, engrave. מחקר an engraving, a carved work. 2. חיק the bosom, the indented part, the bosom or bed of a waggon. &c. the bosom or base of an altar, the bosom of a vase to cast lots. 3. חק the bosom, the cavity or inner part of the body. חקר to search minutely, explore. Der. Lat. quero Eng. acquire. חר to be white, or pale. 2. חרתי fine white flour. 3. חורים nobles (from their

חרץ

white robes). 4. a hole, a peep hole. 5. חרתי network. 6. חרתי dung, from חרה. חרא Chald. to burn. I. חראי excrements, dung. 2. מחראות places for dung, draught-houses, lay stall. חרב to lie waste or desolate, a ruin. 2. to waste, be diminished, exhausted. 3. any wasting thing, as sword, knife, axe, pick axe, violent heat. Der. herb. Lat. Ferbeo, Eng. fervent. חרב to shake, shudder, quake, horror. Der. with ש prefixed, shrug. חרר to hurry, bustle, be active. חררה bustle, activity, diligence. 2. to flutter palpitate. 3. to shake. 4. to tremble, shake, be terrified. חררה tremor, trembling, fear. חרה to heat, burn, be burned. 2. to be heated (by violent exertions.) 3. to be warm, inflamed (with anger). חרון heat, wrath. 4. to be warm, burn, (with grief). 5. to be warm, burn (with eagerness), fervency. 6. חרים dung, excrements. חררים places parched with heat. חרהר to kindle repeatedly, extreme burning. Der. Gr. Eps Lat. ira, Eng. wrath. חרוים rows (necklaces). חרט a pen, graving tool, graver, 2. חרטים bodkins. 3. a long bag or purse. חרר to inclose or catch in a net or toil. 2. חרכים lattices. חרל a briar, Job. xxx. 7. Prov. xxiv. 31. Zeph. ii. 9. Der. churl. חרם to be cut off, utterly destroyed. 2. maimed, mutilated. 3. a net. 4. separated or devoted thing, unredeemable, Der. Haram, female apartments. חרם 1. a burning itch. 2. the solar orb. Job. ix. 7. Jud. xiv. 18. Jud. viii. 13. 3. a burning. חרף to strip, make naked, divest. 2. the stripping season, winter. 3. to be violated, deflowered. 4. to reproach, disgrace. Der. Lat. carpo. Eng. carp Gr. ἄρπαι. חרץ to shorten, cut short. 1. to cut short, curtail, maim, חרוץ maimed, heap of ruins, a broken rock. 2. חרוץ

חשר

חרצן

active gold in small pieces. 3. חריוץ an heavy sledge for threshing. 4. חריצי baskets of cheese. 5. to cut short, act speedily. חרוץ active, vigorous, diligent. 6. to cut short, decide, determine. 7. חרונים the dregs of grapes. 8. to snarl. 9. Chald. the back or loins.

חרק to grate, grind, gnash.

חרש to contrive, device secretly. 2. a machinator, a mechanic. 3. to plough. מחרשת a ploughshare. 4. to be deaf, dumb, silent, lost in thought, in liph. 6. to keep silence, silently. 5. ploughed land. Der. earsh. Lat. ars Eng. art.

חרת to engrave Exod. xxxii. 16. Der. חצאפתא to engrave. Lat. charta. Eng. chart.

חש to haste, hasten. 2. to hurry, be confounded. חשש chaff. Der. haste.

חשב to add, superadd, put together. 1. to embroider, embroidery. 2. to count, reckon. חשבון an account. 3. to reckon, think, consider. מחשבה a meditation, contemplation. 4. to impute, reckon to. 5. to impute, reckon, account. 6. to make account of, esteem, value. 7. to reckon as highly probable. 8. to contrive, device. חשבנות devices, engines.

חשה forbearance. 1. to be silent. 2. to be still, inactive. Der. hush.

חשה Chald. to have need, or occasion for.

חשך to refrain, restrain. 2. to be dark, obscure, become darkened, darkness, the celestial fluid in an inactive stagnate state. חשכים obscure, mean persons. Der. Gr. ἰσχα Lat. viscus. Eng. viscous.

חשל to wear out, spend, weaken, fatigue, 2. Chald. to wear away.

חשך to be rough, a breast plate.

חשך to strip, make bare (as trees.) 2. to strip off, or up (as a garment.) 3. to draw off (as wine.) 4. to scoop up (as water in a pit). 5. חשאי flocks a grazing.

חשק to connect, join, link together.

חשקים rodged, furnished with rods. 2. חשקי the spokes of a wheel. 3. to be connected with, attached to, the object of attachment, desire.

חשר to collect, gather together. I.

חרת collection, condensation. 2.

חרש the stocks, or naves of wheels.

חרת to be broken, give way. מחרת a ruin, buildings broken down. 2. to crack or chap. 3. to be broken, quite disabled. 4. to be daunted, dismayed, broken, dismay, dread. 5. נחת and נחת see נחת - חרת to be broken in pieces, a great ruin or destruction, 3. great dismay or dread. החרת to be exceedingly or repeatedly dismayed.

חרה 1. to keep fire alive, or kindled (by the constant accession of fresh air.) 2.

מחרה a censor. 3. מחרות the firepans.

4. מחרתי the snuffpans.

חרך to be decided, determined.

חרל to swathe, swaddle, be swaddled.

2. חרול a swathe, roller. Der. wattle.

חרם 1. to be closed, stopped. 2. to seal, seal up, a seal. 3. to seal up, close. 4. to seal, mark. 5. to obstruct, as if sealed up. 6. to seal up (as a roll or book.) 7. to seal up, confirm. 8. applied to the stars. Job. xxii. 12.

חרן to contract affinity by marriage, or wedding, a son in law, mother in law.

חרף to take away by violence, Job ix: 12. a robber, Prov. xxiii. 28.

חרר to dig, dig downwards. 2. with כ following, to dig through. 3. to dig hard in rowing.

הבצלת a rose bud. Cant. ii. 1.

הכל see הכל redness.

חלכא afflicted, dejected, Psalms x. 10.

חלכה to be faint. Ps. x. 8: 14.

חלמיש a hard rock, Deut. viii. 15. xxxii. 13. Job xxxviii. 9. Ps. cxiv. S. Isaiah l. 7.

חנמל Rime frost, a freezing vapour, Ps. lxxviii. 47.

חספס as if pounded, Exod. xvi. 14.

חצר see חצר a trumpet.

חרגל a kind of locust, Levit. xi. 22r

חרמים a kind of diviners, Gen. xli. 8. Dan. i. 20.

חריונים see חרה 6.

חרמש a sickle, Deut. xvi. 9. xxiii. 25.

חרצב knots of a cord, or perplexing difficulties.

חרצן see חרץ 7.

טמא

השמן bright brass, Corinthian brass.
Ezek. i. 4. 27. Ezra viii. 2.
השמן Chasmon Ps. lxxvii. 32.

ט

טאטא to sweep (Arabic it is to sink a deep ditch.) טאטא a broom, besom
טאב Chald. well pleased, glad.
טב to be good, goodly, pleasant. טוב
good, goodly, beautiful, useful, fit.
טבח to butcher, slay.
טבל to dip, immerge, plunge. 2. to tinge, dye. Der. dabble
טבע to sink (as in water.) 2. to sink, enter, penetrate. 3. מטבעת a ring.
טבור the navel, from its rising. Der. numerous.
טבת Chald. and Persic, the month answering to December.
טהר to be pure, clean, clear. מטהר brightness, unsullied honor.
טוה to spin. מטוה somewhat spun.
מות Chald. fasting, supperless.
טה to overlay, daub over. 2. to plaster, seal up. 3. מטהת the inner parts of the body. Der. to thatch Gr. τεγος Lat. tego. Eng. tegumen.
טהה Samaritan to impel. מטההוי the shot, or range, of a bow.
טח to comminate, reduce to powder. 2. to grind. 3. טחנות the teeth. 4. טחנה digestion. Der. thin, Lat. tenuis, Eng. tenuity.
טחורא and מחרא the fundament.
טחרי emerods, piles, swellings.
טיש mire, mud, clay.
טטפת frontlets.
טין see טן mire.
טל to cast or send forth, or out, to cast down. 2. dew. טלל Chald. to cover, shelter. טלטל to cast forth with violence. Der. tilt.
טלא to spot with large spots. 2. טלא a young lamb, or kid. 3. נטלאא patched. 4. spotted with divers colors.
טלה a young kid from its spots.
טמא to pollute, defile. Der. Lat. tamino. Eng. contaminate.

טפסר

טמה to be or become vile, contemptible. Der. Lat. temuo.
טמן to hide, cover up.
טן טינא mud, mire.
טנא a wicker basket.
טנה to defile.
טעה to err, deviate, in hiph. to cause to err, seduce.
טעם to taste, relish. 2. to taste, eat a little. Chald. to cause to eat. 3. to taste, try by experiment. 4. discernment, discretion, perception. 5. judgment, will, or pleasure of a prince. 6. Chald. a royal decree, or commandment. 7. Chald. regard, respect, relish. 8. Chald. an account, or relation of an affair.
טען to pierce or stab (with a sword). 2. to prick, egg on (with a goad.)
טף Arabic to be nimble, active, as young children. טפף to move with, a mincing tripping gait. Der. to tip. Syriac to trip.
טפח to spread out, extend. 2. a palm, a hand's breadth, about 3 inches. 3. טפחות the roofing. 4. מטפחה a kind of loose garment worn by women, perhaps the hyke.
טפל to fasten, or tye (as with a thread). 2. to fasten, tie, connect together (by lies).
טפר a nail.
טפש fat, stupid, foolish, insensible.
טר order, regularity. טור 1. a row, range, rank. 2. טירה a row, range, a palace, castle. 3. טור Chald. a mountain. Der. Lat. turris, Eng. tower.
טרד impulsive, impetuous, continual. 2. Chald. to drive, thrust out. Der. Lat. trudo, Eng. trusion.
טרה newness, freshness, moisture, a moist running (wound.)
טרה to weary, tire, wear away, dissolve, weariness, fatigue. Der. Gr. τέρω Lat. tero, Eng. to tire, tear.
טרם at the time of, the term.
טרף to tear, pluck off, a shoot, or twig. 2. to tear to pieces, ravine, prey. 3. food.
טש see נטש to loose.
טת see טות to fast.
טאטא see טא a broom.
טפסר Chald. a captain, commander.

ידע

יכל

יֵאֵב to desire earnestly.

יָאֵר to be suitable, fit, to become.

יָאֵל to will, resolve, determine. 2. גֹּאֵל to be wilful, self-willed, undertake, obstinate, foolish. 3. אֵוִיל see אֵל gross, stupid.

יָאֵר see אֵר a stream.

יָאֵש renounce, give over, bid adieu. 2. נִיאֵש with מ following, to be desperate concerning, despair of, abandon.

יָאֵר to consent, agree, acquiesce.

יָבֵב to cry aloud, exclaim. Der. hufhuf.

יָבֵל to bring or carry along. 2. a stream, a water course. 3. אֵוִיל a river. 4. יָבֵל the fruit or produce of the earth. 5. the blast (of a trumpet.) 6. the jubilee. 7. יָבֵל a tetter, or spreading eruption. Der. Lat. jubulum. Eng. jubilee.

יָכֵם to take to wife by right of affinity, a husband's brother. יָכֵמָה a brother's wife.

יָבֵשׁ to dry, dry up, as waters. 2. to dry, dry up, become dry, withered. יָבֵשָׁה the dry (land.)

יָגֵב see גָּב a husbandman.

יָגַה to afflict, grieve.

יָגַע to labour. 2. to be weary with labour.

יָגַר to shrink for fear, be afraid of. מַגֹּרֶה the object of fear. 2. terror.

יָדָה 1. to cast forth, cast out, cast. 2.

יָדָה public professions, confessions. 3.

יָדָה to profess, confess (openly.) יָדָה open confession. 4. יָדָה Jehudah.

יָדָה in Hiph. to judaize, become a Jew.

5. יָדָה יָדָה the hand (of man,) denoting power, agency, ability, means, instrumentality, dominion, assistance, custody, the hand or Almighty power of God, a hand, side, border, extremity, a trophy.

יָדָה יָדָה handles, stays, props, handles (of wood), axletrees, handfals. אֵר an exhalation, vapor, mist. אֵר calamity, affliction, overturning. אֵר a fire-brand.

יָדָה impelling causes, motives.

יָדָע to perceive, feel, discern. 2. to know carnally. 3. to know, דָּעַת knowledge, acquaintance. מָדָע knowledge, science. מָדָע an acquaintance. 4. to know, ac-

knowledge, respect, regard. 5. יָדָעני a wizard, a knowing man. 6. מָדָע and מָדָע as a particle, wherefore, for what reason, how? 7. Chald. נָדָע to know. מָדָע to make known. מָדָע knowledge. Der. Gr. μάω and μάω Eng. idea. Lat. video.

יָה see הִיה he, who is!

יָה to give, supply, a gift. הִבְהֵבִי my repeated offerings.

יָה see יָה iv.

יָה see הָרָה haughty.

יָם see יָם day.

יָן see יָנָה mud.

יָן see יָן preparation.

יָע see זָע sweat

יָחִיר to unite, make one, (together.) יָחִיר only, single, solitary. יָחִירִי my united one, firmly, wholly. 2. אָחִיר one, the first, a certain one. 3. חָדָא חִיר Chald. one. כָּחִיר together, as one thing.

יָחִיל to remain, abide, stay, wait, הִילָה and תִּוְהִלָּת patient expectation, lingering hope. 2. הִיל persevering strength, ability, virtue, strength. 3. הִיל sand.

יָחַם to conceive, admit into the womb, conceiving conception. 2. הִמָּה see הָם, heat, wrath. Der. Saxon, pamb: Old Eng. Wemb, Eng. Womb.

יָהָף to have the hoof, or feet, worn by walking, foot worn.

יָהַר to delay, tarry.

יָהַשׁ to reckon up, a genealogy, a register of families.

יָטֵב to be good, well, right, agreeable. מִיטֵב well, rightly, thoroughly. הִיטֵב the good, the best.

יָטַל to cast, cast down, (see טַל).

יָן see יָנָה wine.

יָכַה to make manifest, point out. 2. to manifest, demonstrate, shew. מִיכָה an innpire, a demonstrator. נִוְכָה to be shewn, תִּוְכָה a proof, reason. 3. הִוְכָה reproof, rebuke. 4. to correct, chastise הִוְכָה chastisement.

יָכֵל a being able. 2. to be able, may, might. 3. to prevail. 4. to endure, be able to bear. 5. to be able to attain.

יִסַּד

6. מִיבֵּל הַמַּיִם shallow, fordable water. לִיכָלֵּל to be able fully to support, or sustain.

יָכַת see כָּת to beat.

יָלַל to cry, shriek out (in labour). לָלַת to cry out (be big) with child. לִילֵל to shriek or howl violently, or repeatedly howling, violently yelling. לִילִית see לָלַל the screech owl.

יָלַד to procreate, or breed, beget, bear, to cause to bring forth. נִילַד to be born. לָרַד to declare ones pedigree. לָרַה a bringing forth, birth. יָלַד a son, a child, a young man, a lad. יָלְרָה a girl, a damsel. יָלְרֹת youth. יָלְרַת offspring. תּוֹלְדֹת a midwife. תּוֹלְדֹת generations.

יָלַךְ to walk, go.

יָלַח an eruption, a tetter.

יָלַק see לָק the winged chaffer.

יָם tumultuous motion. 1. יוֹם day. pl. יָמִים two days. 2. יָם a collection of waters, sea, lake, the west. 3. מַיִם the final מ being dropt in Reg. tears, water denote the gifts of the spirit, numerous powerful nations, inevitable overwhelming calamities, posterity, (springing from a common source). 4. מִימֵי numerous abundant waters. 5. מַם the Enim or perhaps springs. Der. jumble, Eng. gleam.

יָמַךְ to enlarge, amplify, make spacious.

יָמִין 1. יְמִין the right hand. 2. יָמִין the south. 3. תְּמִין the south wind.

יָמַר to change, alter, exchange. תְּמִירָה an exchange, commutation. 2. נִמֵּר a leopard.

יָמַשׁ to feel, grope.

יָנַהּ to press, squeeze, oppress, depress. 2. יָין wine. 3. יָין mud. 4. to oppress, afflict. יָנָה an oppression. 5. יָנָה the dove, the oppressed.

יָנַח see נָח and נָחָה.

יָנַק to suck יָנֻק a suckling, 2. a young twig, a sucker. מִנְקָה a wet nurse.

יָסַד to found, lay the foundation. יִסּוֹד a foundation, basis. 2. יִסּוֹד a beginning. 3. to found (a nation or people.). 4. to found, settle, establish. 5. to establish, ordain, decree. 6. לִי יִסָּד firmly fixed,

יָצָא

resolved. 7. סָד and סוֹר see סָד a secret יָסַךְ to smear over, anoint.

יָסַף to add, increase. 2. with the infinitive mood following, or with another verb connected by ו, to repeat, do again.

יָסַר to restrain, check, discipline. 2. מִסּוֹר מִסּוֹרוֹת bands or bonds. restraint, discipline, correction.

יָעַד to appoint, constitute. מוֹעֵדֹת a set regular time, a season. 2. to betroth, appoint for a wife. 3. to be convened (called together). מוֹעֵד a meeting. 4. עֵדָה a regular assembly met by appointment.

יָעָה to overturn 2. יָעִים shovels.

יָעַז to strengthen. נִיעֵז strong, robust.

יָעַט to cover. 2. Chald. to counsel, advise, a counsellor. עֲמָא counsel.

יָעַל to profit, benefit (or perhaps to) esteem, reckon again, triumph. 2. תֵּיבֶס ibex, a species of wild goat.

יָעַן see עֵנָה the ostrich.

יָעַף to dissolve, melt, dissipate. 1. to be tired, spent (with fatigue). תּוֹעֲפֹת dissolutions, meltings. 2. תּוֹעֲפָה indefatigable, overpowering strength. 4. the high tops of mountains.

יָעַץ to advise, give counsel. מַעֲצוֹת counsels designs.

יָעַר see עֵרָה a marsh.

יָעַשׂ see עָשָׂה.

יָפָה to be fair, beautiful. יָפִיפָה exceedingly beautiful.

יָפַח to breathe or blow. 2. to breathe out, utter. 3. in hiph. to puff at. 4. פִּיחַ cinders, ashes.

יָפַע to radiate, irradiate, shine forth. יָפִיעַת splendor, glory. תִּפְעֵי light shining.

יָפַת to persuade. 2. כּוֹפֶת a persuasive fact, event, sign. 3. תִּפְתּ a sign, example.

יָצָא to come, go forth, or out. יָצֵאת a coming, going, bringing forth. 1. the act of going or coming forth. 2. the thing which goeth or cometh forth. 3. the place, whence it goeth or cometh forth. 4. a spring. 2. Kings ii. 21. Isa. xli. 18. li. 11. תּוֹצֵאוֹת goings forth. יָצָה צִאָה excrement. יָצֵאת צִאָת produce of the earth. Isai. xlii. 5. xxxiv. 1. offspring (of man). Job. xxvii xxxi. 14. 3. Isa. xlviii. 19. spiritual offspring

יָרָה

יָשָׁן

Isai. lxi. 9. Der. issue, and so rendered as a verb יָצָא Isai. xxxix. 7.
יָצַב to set, settle, place steadily. 2. **מִצְבָּה** a station, or situation in life, a post, a garrison, a military station. 3. **מַצְבֵּה** a military station. 4. **מַצְבֵּה** a standing pillar. 5. **מַצְבֵּה** firm. 6. to set, constitute, appoint. 7. **יָצִיב** firm, certain, true, Chald.
יָצַג to place, set, leave.
יָצַע see **צָעָה** a mattress.
יָצַק to pour, pour out. **מוֹצָקוֹת** pipes pourers. 2. to pour out, fuse, found, cast. 3. to pour out, spread, abroad. 4. to pour out, pour forth.
יָצַר to form, fashion, shape, model. 2. to form, or raise from small beginnings. 3. to form, imagine, an imagination. 4. to plan, project, design.
יָצַח to burn, be burned (as fuel) in hiph. to kindle.
יָקַב see **נָקַב** a wine-fat.
יָקַר to burn (as fire). **מוֹקְדֵי יָקָר** a burning, a fire-brand. 2. **יָקָרָא** Chald. burning.
יָקָרָה obedience, submission.
יָקַע to strain, stretch, distend. 1. to be strained, stretched. 2. to be strained, alienated. 3. to hang, hang up.
יָקַף see **נָקַף** he shall encompass.
יָקִץ to awake. 2. **קִיץ** the awakening, spring and summer.
יָקַר to be bright, splendid, shining. 2. splendor, honor, glory. 3. to be precious, esteemed, regarded, a price or value, precious, rare.
יָקַשׁ to lay, set, spread. **יָקוּשׁ** a snare. **יָקַשׁ** a snarer, fowler.
יָרָא to fear, be afraid. **נִרְאָה** terrible, dreadful. **מִירָא** affrighting, terrifying. 2. to fear, venerate, reverence. 3. to reverence, respect. **יָרָאָה** fear, awe, reverence. **מִירָא** fear, awe, reverence, somewhat to be feared. **יָרָה** to cast, shoot. Der. Gr. *ἱερά* Eng. Hierarchy.
יָרַד to descend, go, or come down. **מִירָד** inlaid, inrun, (or run into). 2. to be brought down, dejected. **מִירָד** low, affliction, brought down, afflicted.
יָרָה to place straight, erect, lay even. 2. to direct, guide, lead. 3. to direct, guide, teach. **תִּירָה**, **תִּירָה** a law, institution.

4. to direct, regulate. 5. to direct, aim, point, shoot forward: 6. **מִירָה** a razor.
7. **יָרָה** the former-rain.
יָרָה the lunar light, or flux, or stream of light reflected from it. 2. a month.
יָרַח to turn aside, turn over, be perverse. Der. writhe, wreath.
יָרַךְ a side (length of a building). 2. **יָרָכָה** a side (of a country &c). 3. the thigh bone. 4. the shaft or main trunk of the golden candlestick.
יָרַע to be broken, afflicted. 2. a curtain.
יָרַק to spit. **רַק** spittle. 2. a green shoot, or twig. 3. **יָרַקִין** a disease of corn; mildew. **יָרַקִין** intensely green, inclining to yellow.
יָרַשׁ to be heir to, to inherit. **יָרִישָׁה** an inheritance. 2. in hiph. to cause another to inherit. 3. **תִּירוֹשׁ** new wine. Der. Lat. *hæres*, Eng. heir.
יָשַׁב to set, sit down. 2. to sit down, fix abode. **מִישַׁב** a seat, habitation. dwelling. **תּוֹשַׁב** a sojourner, stranger. **שׁוֹבָה** a setting still. **שׁוֹבֵית** staying. 3. to marry, to cause to dwell, or cohabit.
יִשְׁמַח existence, subsistence, reality. **יִשׁ** is, are, was, were, substance, reality. true, riches. **אִישׁ** as yet there is. 4. **אִישׁ** a being, thing, or person. **אִישׁ** whatsoever person, whosoever. **אִישׁ** men. **אִישִׁים** men, persons. **אִישׁוֹת** women. 5. **אִישׁוֹן** the very substance. 6. **תּוֹשִׁיָה** reality, truth, any thing real, substantial, lasting. subsistence, permanency, any thing solid, wise, sound wisdom. **תּוֹשִׁיָה** from **נָשָׂה** failure, nothing. **יִשְׁשׁ** very ancient. Der. Is, yes, Eng. *ise*, *ice*.
יָשַׁח see **שָׁחָה** to swim.
יָשַׁח to extend, stretch out.
יָשַׁח to place, set, put. 2. in niph. to be waste, desolate. 3. **יָשַׁח** a waste, desert.
יָשָׁן to sleep. be in a sound sleep. 2. to sleep in death. **שְׁנָת** sleep of death. 3. to be seemingly inactive, sleepy. 4. laid in store
יָשַׁע to save. **תּוֹשִׁיעָה** salvation, deliverance, victory. Der. **שָׁשׁ** or **שָׁשׁ** to save.
יָשַׁף a jasper.

כבר

ישר to be straight, even, smooth. 1. to direct, make straight. 2. **מישור מישר** a plain, 3. to be right, prosper. 4. to keep straight, observe exactly. 5. right, upright, righteous. **מישרים** rectitude, uprightnesses. **ישרון** uprightness (in the abstract.)

ית Chald. them. **איתי אית** Chald. is, are. **יתב** Chald. to sit, dwell.

יתר a stake, pin. 2. a pointed stake or paddle. 3. a pin (fixed in a wall). 4. a fixed settled abode.

יתם to be without, lack. **יתומים יתומים** **יתום** solitary, bereaved, destitute, fatherless, an orphan.

יתר to excel, exceed, excellence, abundance. **יתיר** **יתירה** **יתירא** Chald. excellence, abundance. 2. a rope, string, cord, 3. residue, remainder. **יתרון** remainder, overplus, profit. 4. **יתרת** **על הכבד** the redundancy of the liver, the gall-bladder. Der. Lat. iterum, Eng. iterate.

יהודי see **יהודה** 4. Judah.

יהוה see **הוה** the cause of existence.

כ

כ like, as, see **כהה** 7.

כאב to mar, spoil. 2. to be marred, corrupted, rotted. 3. to be sore ulcerated. **מכאוב** **מכאובה** **כאב**, soreness, exulceration of body or mind.

כאה to bruise, break, beat, 1. to be beaten or broken to pieces. 2. **נכאת** **spicery**, such as is bruised. 3. to be beaten. 4. to be broken, afflicted.

כאר to pierce, penetrate.

כבד to be heavy, weighty. 2. to be weighty, with honor, wealth. 3. to be heavy, dull (of sight.) 4. the liver. 5. **כבדוה** the heavy baggage. 6. glory. 7. **כבוד יהוה** the glory of Jehovah.

כבה to extinguish, quench.

כבל a chain, bond. 2. **כבול** like nothing, worthless. Der. cable

כבס to wash, cleanse by washing.

כיבע a helmet.

ככר to multiply. **ככיר** copious, numerous, abundant. 2. a grate of net work. 3. **ככרה** a sieve. 4. **ככיר** a gause

כהש

curtain, a musquito net. 5. **כברת ארץ** a good distance. 6. a length of time, good while. 7. **שכבר** long ago, some time since. **בשכבר** a long while.

כבש to subdue, subject. 2. to humble, force, ravish. 3. a footstool. 4. **כבשן** a furnace, a limekiln. 5. a lamb.

כד a pitcher. 2. **כיד** sudden violent fall or ruin. 3. **כידון** a short spear or javelin. **כדר** sparks, flashes, darting forth. **כרכר** the pyropus, a precious stone. Der. Lat. cado,

כרב Chald. to fail, deceive.

כדר **כידור** an attack, a charge, military tumult.

כהה restriction construction. 1. to restrain, repress. 2. to shrink, contract. 3. smoking (flax). 4. to be languid, dull. 5. restraining, limiting. 6. **כה** a particle thus, in this manner. **ככה** exactly in this manner. **שככה** which so, because so. **כה וכה** here and there, this way and that. **כה עד** unto such a place, yonder. **כה ועד כה** here and there, on all sides. **עד כה** unto this time, hitherto. 7. **כ** as, like as, according to, about, as it were, when, as, because. 8. **כי** that, surely, certainly, yea, because, therefore, when, but, it is used for interrogations.

כהל Chald. capable.

כהן to minister, officiate. **כהנה** priesthood, or office. 2. to deck with a priestly crown. 3. an officer of the king's court.

כרה to burn, scorch. 2. **כיון** an imitation of the supernatural light. 3. Chald. windows.

כזב to fail, balk. 2. to fail, deceive, a lie. **אכזב** a failer, deceiver, a spring whose waters fail.

אכזר violent, outrageous, precipitate.

כה strength, vigour, firmness. 2. a species of lizard.

כח to take off, or away. 2. to take away, out of sight, conceal.

כחל to colour, paint, tinge. Der. Lat. color. Eng. colour. coal.

כחש to fail, be deficient. 2. to fail in truth, to lie. 3. with **ל** to fail with regard to. 4. with **ב** and a **נ** or **פ** following to fail in promise or duty to another.

כמה

כנה

כי see **כהה** 8. and **כזה** 1.
כבב 1. something glittering, shining.
 2. a star. 3. the stream of light from the orb of a fixed star or planet. **כוכבים** planets or fixed stars.
ככר a level tract of a country, a plain. 2. a flat round cake (of bread.) 3. a flat round cake (of metal.) a talent, thirty two and a half pounds.
כל to hold, contain, comprehend. 2. **ככלה** a fold (for flocks). 3. to hold in, contain (wrath). 4. to hold in, retain, restrain.
 5. **כלי** a tenacious, close, man, a miser.
כלל to hold, contain entirely. 2. to hold in, contain, restrain.
כלא to separate, restrict, distinguish. 2. to keep back, separate, keep off, prohibit. 3. to restrain, confine, confinement.
 4. **כלאות** folds to confine cattle in.
כלב to clap close together, unite. 1. **כלוב** a wicker basket, a wicker cage 2. a dog.
 3. **כלבי** passionate, furious, dog-like, cynical, snarling.
כלה totality, completion, finishing. 1. to finish complete. **תכלית** end, completeness, perfection. **התכלה** the same. **התכלת** see **תכל** azure: 2. a term of affection, a perfect one. 3. to determine fully. 4. to finish, consume, bring to nought. **כלה** an entire consumption. **כליון** a failing, consumption. **התכלית** end, cessation. 5. **כל** all, every, any one, the whole. 6. **כלים** a utensil. 7. **כליות** the reins or kidneys. 8. to restrain, keep back, withhold. **כלל** to complete entirely, make perfect. **מכלל** all over, a loose robe, a surtout. **כלל** holocaust, in which the whole was burnt, whole, or entire, consumption. **כלולת** complete marriage, consummation. **כלכל** to nourish, to contain the whole, see **כל** to be able to sustain, see **כל**
כלל extreme old age.
כלס to sneak, be ashamed, shy from shame. Der. calumny.
כלה an axe or hammer.
כסה to be warm or hot (with desire). 2. **כסה** genital heat or warmth, 3. cum-

min (a warm herb and seed). Der. Gr. *Χημια* Eng. chemist.
כמו see **כזה** 7. as like actually.
כמו to gather, compress round. **כמה** a girdle.
מכני 1. to hide, lay up. board. 1. hidden treasures, boards. 2. cummin. see **כמה**
כמס to lay up, treasure up.
כנר convolve, contract. 1. to be rolled together, yearn. 2. to be shrivelled, scorched, contracted. 3. **כנרים** officers in idolatrous worship. 4. **מכנר** a net, or toil. **כמירי** thick, convolved darkness.
כמש to be swift, active, penetrating, Chemosh, a moabitish idol to the solar light, or soul of the world.
כן to make ready, fit, adapt, dispose, prepare, confirm, establish. **כין** prepared, established. **כן** right, firm. 2. a particle. so, thus, surely, certainly. **על כן** therefore, wherefore, **לכן** therefore, wherefore, accordingly. **כי על כן** because, since, now, immediately. **עד כן** to this time. 3. an establishment, a post office, a base. **כנה** a plant, scion. **מכון** a place prepared. **מכונה** a form, fashion, preparation, store, furniture, a seat, tribunal. 4. **כנות** Chald. see **כנה** supernatural light imitated. 5. **כונים** cakes. (prepared by art for idols.) 6. **כיון** chium see **כזה** 7. **כנם** a guat, or mosquito. 8. **אכן** surely, verily, truly. 9. **יכין** Ichin, Jachin, establishment.
כנן to prepare, adapt, establish, or confirm entirely or completely. Der. to coin, Gr. *μηχανη* Lat. machina, Eng. machine.
כנה to surname. 2. **כנות** a society, denomination.
כנס to gather, collect, heap together. 2. **התכנס** to involve, collect oneself. 3. **מכנסים** swathes, bandages. Der. Gr. *κατασκευα* Lat. canistrum, Eng. a canister.
כנע to lay down, expose on the ground, a merchant, trader. **כנעת** merchandise. 2. **כנען** Canaan. a trader. 3. to be laid down, brought low, humbled. Der. Gr. *γυνυ* Lat. genu, Eng. knee,
כנה extremity, outermost, 1. to remove

כפר

to the extremity, put at a distance. 2. **כַּנְפוֹת כַּנְפֵי כִנֹּף** the border, skirt of a garment. 3. the border, extremity of the earth. 4. the wing of a bird.

כַּנְרִי a lute or harp.

כִּנֵּשׁ Chald. to gather together.

כֶּסֶף to reckon, number, count. **מִכְסֵּת** a reckoning, numbering. 2. **נִכְסִים** money, jewels &c. assessments. 3. Chald. riches, goods. Der. Lat. censeo, Eng. cess.

כִּסֵּא to set, settle. 1. a seat. 2. a throne. Prov. vii. 20, time settled.

כִּסְה to cover, overspread, veil **מִכְסֵּה**

כִּסוֹת a covering, raiment. 2. to cover,

hide, conceal. 3. the covered, canopied part of a throne. 4. **כִּוֶּס** a drinking cup.

5. **כִּוֶּס** the owl. 6. **כִּיס** a purse, or bag.

כִּסַּה grubbing, or cutting up.

כִּסְלָא the loins. 2. strength, support, confidence. 3. **כִּסְלִי** the cold, condensed rigid, contracted air. 5. Chislen the 9th month, Nov. and Dec. 6. stupidity, insensibility, folly.

כִּסְמָא to have long hair. **זֵאָה** Zea, spelt, a species of corn. 2. to poll, trim or clip the hair.

כִּסָּף to be pale, wan (with desire). 2. to be pale, wan (from fear). 3. silver, money, the price, the silver cord, spinal marrow and nerves.

כִּסְתוֹת קִסְתוֹת small pillows, cushions.

כֵּעַן Chald. now and then.

כַּעַס to be angry, irritated, vexed.

כַּעַשׁ anger, vexation.

כָּפַה to curve, bend, inflect. 2. to appease. 3. a large rush, or bulrush. 4.

a bending branch, a bough. 5. **כַּפָּה**

כַּפִּיִּים the bend or palm of the hand. 6. the bend of a sling. 7. the hol-

low cup of the hip bone. 8. a spoon. 9.

the handle of a lock. 10. **כַּפִּיִּים** caves,

caverns. 11. the vaulted skies. 12. **אֶכְפֵּה**

the hand, or, to press, urge. **כָּפַף**

to bend down very much. Der. Gr. **Κύπτω**

Lat. cavus, Eng. cave.

כָּפַל to double. 2. in niph to be doubled, repeated. Der. Lat. copulor, Eng. couple.

כָּפָן 1. hunger, famine. 2. send forth.

כַּפִּים כָּפֶס a beam, rafter

כָּכַר to smear over, asphaltus, bitum.

כרה

2. to annul. 3. the cyprus. 4. the hoar-frost. 5. a village (a place of shelter). 6. a covered bason. 7. **כַּפִּיר** a young lion. 8. to atone, expiate, appease so as to cover the face from the offence, from punishment, or from the sins. 9. a bribe, ransom, atonement. 10. **כַּפֶּרֶת** the lid or covering of the ark. Der. Greek **καλυπτω** Eng. cover.

כַּפֵּשׁ to feed with.

כַּפֵּה Chald. to bind, fetter.

כָּר a circuit, pasture. 2. a lamb, or young sheep. 3. a cor, the largest measure of capacity. 4. a large round panier. 5.

כָּרִים battering rams. 6. **כָּרִי** patrolers,

soldiers who go their round. 7. **כֹּר** a

furnace. 8. **כִּיּוֹר** a kind of furnace or

stove. 10. a platform, a scaffold. 11.

כָּרָכָר see **כָּרָה** produced. **כָּרָכָר** to

dance in circles. **כָּרָכָרֶת** counes or large

covered panniers or baskets, see 4. **כָּרִי**

Der. Lat. currus Eng. a car.

כְּרוּבִים, **כְּרוּבִים**, **כְּרוּבִים** Cherub, Cherubs, Cherubim.

כָּרַה to cut, cut up, penetrate. 1. to dig, cut out. 2. to dig for (water). 3. to dig

a pitfall, (devise secret mischief). 4. to

dig or open the ears. 5. to cut up. 6.

אָכַר an husbandman. 7. Chald. to be

pierced, wounded.

כָּרַז to cry aloud, proclaim. **כָּרַז** a crier,

an herald.

כָּרָךְ an outer garment, a robe.

Der. cloak.

כָּרַם a vine. **כָּרְמִים** a vine-dresser. Der.

Lat. carmen, Eng. charin.

כִּרְס see **כִּרְס** and **כִּרְסָא** the belly.

כָּרַע to bow, sink down (as the knees).

2. to bow, sink down (upon the knees).

3. to couch. 4. to bow, sink down (the

head). 5. to bow, sink down (as women

in labor). 6. to bow, sink down (as

wounded). 7. to bow, bring down, afflict,

humile. 8. **כָּרְעִים** the legs of animals,

Der. to cower, Lat. curvus, Eng. curve.

כָּרַשׁ to contract, the belly.

כָּרַת to cut off, cut up. **כָּרַתָּה** beams.

כָּרַתָּה swords. 2. to cut off (by death).

3. **כָּרַתָּה** a cutting off (by divorce).

4. to chew (with the teeth). 5. to cut in

pieces (as a sacrifice). Der. Lat. curus,

Eng. short.

כרמל

לֹאט

כשב a sheep. **כשבה** a ewe.
כשה to cover, inclose.
כשל to stumble. **כשלו** a stumble or fall.
כשול a stumbling block. 2. to totter (from weakness). 3. to stumble. (in the ways of God). 4. **מכשול** a stumbling block. 5. **בשיל** a pick axe. or crow, for throwing down buildings. Der. to jostle.
כשף to discover, reveal. incantment, sorcery.
כשר straight, direct. right. 1. to proceed rightly, prosper well. 2. **מישור** a spindle, or turning pin. 3. right, agreeable.
כשרון righteousness, agreeableness.
כת to pound, beat, wear to pieces. 2. **נכתה** a beating, or pounding. 3. to beat, destroy. **כתת** to beat, over and over again. 2 to destroy by repeated beating. Der. Lat. cædo.
כתב to mark, engrave, draw.
כתל a wall.
כתם to stamp, impress, mark. 2. stamped
כתן to adhere, stick closely. **כתנת** a strait coat, inner garment or tunic.
כתף the Os Humeri or large round head of the upper bone of the arm. 2. the shoulder of a beast. 3. a side, or shoulder of a building. 4. a side, or border of a country. 5. **כתפות** shoulder pieces. 6. the shoulders or undersettlers of the lavers.
כתר to enclose, encompass, surround. 2. a diadem, royal crown. 3. **כתרת** chapters or crowns upon the Jacobin and Boaz.
כתש to bray, pound, beat to pieces.
כרברך see **כר** the pyropus.
כלכל see **כל** and **כלה** to contain, refrain.
כנמא Chald. of this sort, in this manner.
כפתר a round or spherical knob in the golden candlestick. 2. a roundish porch over a door.
כרכר see **כר** a circular dance.
כרביל Chald. to clothe, invest. **כרביל** vests, tunics.
כרנב a ledge round the inside of the altar.
כרכם the crocus or saffron, a very fine apperient, detersive, resolvent, cordial simple.
כרמל a full ear of corn. 2. a fruitful

field, or country. 3. carmel, a city in the tribe of Judah, Carmel a mountain in the tribe of Manasseh. 4. **כרמיל** the purple fish or purpura.
כרמל Chald. a throne.
כרסם or **כרסמן** to cram or fill the belly.
כרפס calico.

ל

ל a particle derived or abridged from **אל**
 1. to, unto, 2. with a v. infinitive to, for. 3. into. 4. towards. 5. for, because of, on account of. 6. after. 7. with a v. infinitive after that. 8. according to. 9. of concerning. 10. as to, as for. 11. in respect of, for. 12. for, instead of. 13. as it were. 14. for, for the use of. 15. at about, within. 16. at, about, before. with. 17. **לי** to me. 18. with, together with. 19. in. 20. of, out of. 21. when **ל** is prefixed to the infinitive. mood, the expression is often elliptical, and must be supplied by such words as began, could, can, might, ought, must, is, are, were, wont, ought, used.
לובים thirsty. **לובים** droughts. **לובים** Libyans.
לא to be weary, tired, faint. **לא** weariness. 2. a particle denoting defect, negation. **לא** not, nay, no, without, interrogative and strongly affirming, like noun, a not, a nothing. **לא** preceding a n. implies the total negation of the thing expressed. 3. **לא** with **ב** in, into, with **בלא** in not, i. e. before, beyond, besides, with not, without, by not, in not, in defect of, for want of, into, (what) not, for (what) not, not according to, otherwise than, not by, not by means of, without. 4. **לא** compounded with **ל** with, to, of, by, for, on account of, **ללא** with not i. e. without, to, (who) not, of, or by, (who) not, for not, on account of not, or it were not. 5. **לנא** expressing weariness, failing of mind, longing desire, O that! would to God, that!
לאט to hide, involve, secrecy. 2. **לאט** stooping. **לאט** see. Der. Gr. **Λατ** Lat. lateo, Eng. latent.

לדנ

לל

לאך 1. with מלאך is applied to a messenger, legate, agent, ambassador, general, lieutenant, (to) a prophet, a priest, (to) the created agents of nature, or powers of the heavens. Ps. ciii. 19, 22. Ps. civ. 4. Ps. cxlviii. 2, 4. Job iv. 18. the angel (of Jehovah) his agent, personator, mean of visibility, created intelligences Ps. xci. 11. Ps. ciii. 20. Ps. civ. 4. Ps. cxlviii. 2. compared with II. Thes. i. 7. I. K. xxii. 19. Job. iv. 18. Ps. lxxviii. 49. 2. מלאכה, an embassy, 3. an employment, work, workmanship, business, affair. Der. Lat. lego, Eng. legate, French laquais, Spanish lacayo, Danish lackei.

לאם a people, a nation, Der. loam.

לב to vibrate, move to and fro. 1. the heart. 2. the middle or inner part of any thing. 3. לבת the heart, or midst. לבב to toss up and down. לבבות cakes tossed, pancakes, or perhaps frequently turned. לבב the heart, denoting wisdom, understanding. Der. Lat. libro, Eng. librate.

לביא a lioness (when giving suck.)

לבר see בר apart, aside.

לבט to fall tumble.

לבן to whiten, make white, whiteness.

2. לבנה a brick kiln, a thin flat tile.

מלבן a bricked area, a brick frame. 3.

the white of the moon, the lunar disc.

4. the white poplar. 5. frankincense. 6.

לבנון Lebanon.

לבש to put on, clothe. תלבשת clothing.

2. to put on (armor). 3. to put on, be

invested with. 4. to invest, endue with

the spirit of God. Jud. vi. 34. 1. Chron.

xii. 18. 2. Chron. xxiv. 20. Luke xxiv. 49.

לנ a log, three quarters of a pint.

לה to faint, fall. 2. not. 3. להלה to make oneself very faint, to tire oneself very much.

להב to flame, burn, kindle, inflame. 1.

a flame of fire. 2. the blade (of a sword).

a spears head. 3. שלהבת a raging flame.

להג meditation, study.

להט to burn, kindle, flame, 2. להטי arti-

ficial flames. 3. להטים incendiaries,

kindlers of mischief. Der. light.

להם soft, gentle, undesigning.

להן Chald. therefore. 2. besides, except 3. but.

להקת להק a large company

לוה to join, add, adjoin, couple. לויה an

addition, wreath, diadem. 2. to borrow,

be obligated by bond to pay. 3. לויות

coupled figures, (cherubs). 4. לו a partic-

cle. of adhesion, would to God! oh that!

assuredly, if, supposing. 5. אליה the large

tail (of an eastern sheep. 6. לויתן the

leviathan, crocodile.

לות Chald. with.

לו to turn aside, decline, depart. לליו

perverse, turned aside. 2. לו the hazle

tree. 3. הלן this, this here. Der. lose.

להר, להר, לוחות, לוחות, לוח, להר, a

smooth table, or plank, of wood or stone.

2. smooth fresh, green. (vegetables).

floridity, smoothness (of complexion.) 3.

להי the lower jaw bone of an animal.

4. the jaw bone (of a man.) Der. Gr.

Λίος Lat. lævis Eng. levigate.

להך to eat, lick up.

לחם food, victual, fruit, meat. Chald. an

eating, a feast. 2. bread. 3. bread corn.

4. to fight. מלחמה an engagement.

לחן a concubine.

לחץ to press, squeeze, crush. 2. to crush,

oppress.

לחש a low hissing, whispering sound. 1.

to whisper, a whispering, secret prayer.

2. to whistle, to charm serpents. 3.

לחשים female ornaments that have a

tinkling sound.

לט to hide, involve, wrap up. בלט in

covert. לוט a covering. 2. לטי con-

jur-ing tricks, sleights. 3. a kind of gum,

myrrh or labdanum. 4. מלט a hiding

place, a vault.

לטא to adhere, stick close, Arab. لטاء

a newt, a species of lizard.

לטש to wet, sharpen, set on edge. 2. to

sharpen.

לבר to take (a city, town.) 2. to take (by

lots.) 3. to take, catch. מלכדה a trap.

4. to take, catch (a beast.) 5. to catch,

take hold on. lap over.

לל לילה לל winding stairs. 2. לילה לל

לקט

מאכ

the night, the deviator, the dark condensed air on the back of the earth, which is the principal cause of its deviation from a rectilinear to a circular course. 3. לילית the screech owl. 4. לולא לולי if not, unless, except.

לולא round loops.

למד to accustom, habituate. 2. to learn, to teach. תלמיד a scholar. 3. מלמד an ox goad.

לן to stay, abide, remain. מלונה a lodge, hovel, shed. 2. to dwell upon, (murmur, grumble.) לנן to lodge oneself.

לע to lick up, absorb. לוע the throat, gullet, swallow. תולעה תולע a worm. see תלע. Der. Lat. lingo, French, langue, Eng. language.

לעב to deride, sneer.

לעג to mock, deride, sneer, contempt. Der. Gothic ulagan, Eng. laugh.

לעז barbarous. Ps. cxiv. 1.

לעט to swallow eagerly, gulp. Der. (ע being transposed) to glut.

לענה wormwood. Der. a loon.

לפיד a burning torch or fire-brand, also flames, flashes of fire. Der. Gr. and Lat. lampus, Eng. lamp.

לפת to incline, turn aside, Jud. xvi. 29.

Ruth. iii. 8. Job. vi. 18. Der. Gr. λαφός Lat. lævus, Eng. left.

לץ to deride, scoff, scorn. לצון scorning. 2. מלוצ an advocate. see מלוצ to scoff repeatedly, continually.

לצר מלצר Chald. a house steward, a butler.

לק to lick or lap with the tongue. 2. לק the winged chafer. לקק to lick or lap repeatedly. Der. to lick, old Lat. lix, Eng. liquor.

לקח this often drops the ל to take, receive, accept. מלקח capture, prey. מלקחים tongs. מלקחי the jaws. קוה a prison. מלקוח a taking, receiving. מקחת wares. Der. Gr. λαχῶ Eng. luck, Lat. locus.

לקט to pick, pick up, gather. 2. to pick up, glean, a. gleanings. 3. to pick up, gather (in small sums.) Der. Lat. lego, Eng. collect.

לקש to crop, cut off, 2. a crop of grass eaten off. 3. מלקיש the harvest rain. Der. Lat. locusta, Eng. locust.

לש to knead as dough. 2. ליש a fierce lion. 3. לשון לשון the tongue, tongue or language, a bay or arm of the sea, a piece of gold, an ingot, a tongue or flame of fire, to betongue, speak against.

לשד to be wet, moist, liquid, moisture.

לשכח לשכח, a chamber room.

לשם a figure, a precious stone, like a carbuncle.

לשן the tongue, to speak against.

לשמה מלתמה a wardrobe, vestry,

לרך a cor, half a homer.

לרע to break in pieces. מלתעות the grinders.

לויתן Leviathan, the crocodile. 2. a whale or large cetaceous fish. Ps. civ. 26.

לולא if not, unless, except. לולי if not למואל see מל vi. 6.

מ

מ a particle from מן from מנה 1. from, by. 2. without. 3. near, toward. 4. before, in the presence of. 5. against. 6. of, concerning, for. 7. from, out of. 8. rather, than, more than. 9. because of, by reason of. 10. according to. 11. for want of. 12. with a v. infinitive it is negative, from, lest, that, not. after מ in this sense to be, is sometimes understood. 13. sometimes, though rarely, it admits another particle before it in the senses, of from, out of, more than. 14. with עד unto, or ועד even unto, following. it may be rendered, both, as well. מה abbreviated what, as ממה what is this?

מח Chald. what.

מאד strength, ability, faculty. 2. as a n. very, very great. 3. as a part. very much, vehement. מאד מאד most exceedingly. מאד מאד even exceedingly, to a very great degree. Der. might.

מאת an hundred. מאת a century. מאות hundreds. מאות two hundred. מאות centuries. Der. Saxon ma. Eng. more.

מאם the least thing, any thing, Chald. מאם a blot, blemish.

מרה

מיץ

מִאֵן to refuse. 2. מִאֵנִיא Chald. vessels, instruments, utensils.

מֵאס to crack, peel off. 2. to despise, abhor. מֵאֹס refuse, vile.

מֵאֵר Arab. to rankle, inveterate.

מָג to dissolve, melt. 1. in niph. to be dissolved, melted. 2. to melt, be melted (through fear). 3. to melt away, be dispersed. מָגַג to melt or dissolve very much, to become very soft (as the earth with rain), to dissolve, dissipate; to melt, flow, run down, to melt, flow down, in hiph. to be melted away. Der. mug.

מָגֵר Arab. to excel in glory, precious fruits, valuable produce. מִגְרִים precious plants, or flowers. מִגְדֹּמֶת precious things, valuable.

מָגֵל see גֵּל 12. a sickle.

מָגֵן Chald. gratis, without compensation. 2. a shield see גֵּן 3.

מָגַר to throw, cast down. 2. Chald. nearly the same. 3. מִמְגָּרוֹת subterraneous repositories for corn.

מָד to measure. 2. מִדָּת a share, allotted tribute. 3. מִדָּר a long robe. מִדֵּר to measure exactly, to be measured, lengthened out, in hiph. to measure, stretch or extend oneself. Der. Lat. metior, Eng. to mete, Greek Μετρεω

מִדֵּן see דֵּן 2. a province.

מִדַּע see יָדַע 6. knowledge.

מֵה 1. who, which, what, how, how much, how? by what means, in what manner, wherefore? why? 2. בְּמֵה in, or by what, how? for what, wherefore, why. 3. בְּמֵה how many? so many, how long, how often, Chald. how. 4. לְמֵה for what, wherefore, why. 5. עַד מֵה how long, until. 6. מִי who? what? of whom, whose. 7. מִן the very. בְּמִן in, into, through the very. כְּמִן as or like the very, actually. לְמִן for, to, at, on the very. מִן him, them. מִמְּהָה to delay, dally, what what? how how?

מִיָּה to mix, mingle. Der. French mêler, Eng. pell-mell.

מָהַר to haste, hasten. מִהֵר expeditions, ready. מִהֵרָה haste. 2. to precipitate, fall headlong. מִמְהֵר hasty, precipitate, rash. 3. a dowry, portion, (expedition money). Der. to marry.

מִן see מֵה 7. the very.

מִמֵּם a spot, blemish.

מִזָּה see מִזָּה heated.

מִזֵּ to consume, or be consumed.

מִזֵּג to mix, mingle, wine mingled. Der. Gr. μιγναι to mix.

מִזָּה a girdle, or belt.

מִזֵּר a corrupt, purulent wound or sore. 4

מִמְזֵר one corruptly, spuriously born. 3

מִזְרָה a corrupt poisonous wind (the blows in the heat of the summer. 4

מִמְרִים see מִזְרָה 3. compressed air, cold

מִזָּה to strike, clap (the hands) together. 2. Chald. strike, smite. 3. Chald. in Ith. to be smitten, destroyed.

מִזָּה to wipe, wipe clean, smooth. 2. to wipe off (as tears). 3. to wipe off, sweep away (by a flood). 4. to wipe, blot out (an inscription). 5. to wipe off, obliterate, destroy. 6. to wipe off, totally destroy. 7. to wipe away (sins). 8. to wipe upon, brush by. 9. מִזָּה a catapult, balista, or battering ram. מִזָּה engines of destruction. 10. מִזָּה מִזָּה the fat. מִמְּחִים fat things, things covered with fat.

מִחַץ to drive in deeply (arrows). 2. to strike, penetrate, wound deeply. 3. to plunge in, imbrue.

מִחַק to break; pierce through, transfix.

מִחָר to commute, exchange, barter. 1. the price, value. 2. the morrow, hereafter. Der. morrow.

מִטָּה to slide, slip aside, lapse. 2. slipping, gliding (of lightening). 3. to bring upon (they will cause to slide upon). 4. to be slipt, disjointed (and so disabled). 5. to slip, fall asunder. 6. מִטָּה a lever, pole, slider. 7. מִטָּה the cross bar, slider of a yoke. 8. מִטָּה a couch, a rod, see מִטָּה מִטָּה to slip, fall to pieces, be entirely dissolved.

מִטָּה and מִטָּה Chald. to reach unto, come to, or upon.

מִטָּה see מִטָּה a bow shot.

מִטָּה a forged bar.

מִטָּה to shower down, rain.

מִי see יָם 3. waters, and מֵה who. 6.

מִים see יָם waters. 3.

מִיץ see מִיץ a species

מִיץ see מִיץ squeezing.

מלח

מכה

מיר see ימר to change
 מך to decay, to fall to decay; grow poor.
 Der. Gr. *Μεμπος* Lat. *inaceo*, French *maigre*, Eng. *meagre*.
 מכל to deliver, give up. 2. to sell ware, merchandise. למכור a selling, sale. 3. articulate see כרת 1. כרה 1. Der. (כ and ר being transposed) Lat. *merx*. Eng. *merchant*.
 מל to cut off (as flowers, fruit.) 2. to cut off, cut to pieces an enemy. 3. to cut off the foreskin, circumcise. 4. נמלה an emmet or ant. 5. to divide the voice, articulate, talk. מלים words, speeches. מלה a talk, a bye word. 6. מול a cutting off, termination. boundary, as a particle ב being understood, in the termination, extremity, border. אל מול at the termination, extremity. אל מול פני at the termination of the face, towards the fore front. 5. ממול at the extremity. ממולי on my border. ממול from the extremity, from off. ממול towards the extremity. מלל to cut off entirely, to be divided, broken in pieces. מלילת ripe ears of corn. מלל to speak, articulately, talk. Der. Gr. *Μελος* Eng. *melody*.
 מלא to be full, filled, in niph. to be filled, in hith. to satiate, glut oneself, fulness, multitude. 2. to fulfil, accomplish as counsels. 3. to fulfil, accomplish, complete. 4. after another, v. fully, strongly. 5. מלא אהרי to fulfil after, follow entirely. 6. מלא יד to fill the hand. 7. מלא מלאות אבן to set a stone in the socket made to receive it. 8. מלאו מלאו fill up the holes of the shield. 9. מלא לב fill, (embolden) the heart. מלא מלאו fulness, full length.
 מלה to dissolve, be dissolved. מלח 2. salt. 3. מלחים sailors, salt water men. 4. מלה an herb of a salt taste. 5. rotten, dissolved (rags). 6. Chald. salt. Der. Eng. *mulch*.
 מלט to deliver, rescue. 2. bring forth (a child), lay (eggs). 3. to escape, leap out, slip away. 4. to become smooth, bald. 5. see למ a vault.

מלך to reign, a king. מלכה a queen. מלכות a kingdom. 2. Meloch, the king, the ruler. 3. מלכת השמים the queen of heaven. מלאכת the frame or workmanship. 4. to consult, deliberate, counsel. 5. מלכם Milcom. 6. אדרמלך Adramelech the solar fire, or, illustrious, glorious king. ענמלך Anamelech, the cloud king.
 מליץ to be soothing, agreeable, sweet. 2. מליץ an advocate, intercessor, mediator. 3. מליצי the priests, ambassadors, typical intercessors. 4. מליצה pleasantness, sweetness, eloquence.
 מליק to wring, pinch off.
 ממ see מ 14. and מן 8.
 מנא Chald. to number, reckon. מנא a number.
 מנר a toll, tax, tribute.
 מנה to distribute by number. מנים numbers, times. 2. מין a species, kind. 3. מן a species, manna. 4. תמונה, תמונה a delineation, similitude, or representation. 5. מנים the strings of a musical instruments. 6. to distribute, allot, appoint, assign. מנאות, מנאות, מנה, מנה a part, portion. מנים מנה a mina, one hundred shekels weight, sixty shekels money. 8. מן, מני a particle see מ מני a part of Armenia. 9. מני Meni (the dispenser, the distributor, an idol of the heavens). 10. מני Chald. to appoint, ordain. 11. מן from, that, who, what. מן רי who-soever. Der. many, Lat. *manus*, Gr. *Μανη* Eng. *mental*.
 מנה an offering or present.
 מניכא, מניכא, מניכא Chald. a wreathed chain or collar.
 מנע to withhold, prohibit, restrain, keep back, retain. Der. Gr. *μνυος* Lat. and Eng. *minor*.
 מנר a weaver's beam, or roller.
 מסה disunion, dissolution of any thing. 1. to melt, dissolve (by heat). 2. to melt, dissolve (by wet). 3. to be loosed disunited (as bands). 4. to waste away, (dissolve insensibly). נמס wasted. 5. applied to the heart, losing its consistency, strength, firmness. 6. to melt, be melted, consume away. כסת a wasting.

מקל

משל

consuming. 7. **מס** a draught or levy of men. 8. **מס** a tribute, tax, excise. **מסס** to melt, entirely dissolve. Der. moist. **מסכת** the warp. 2. **מסוכה** an intexture, entanglement. 3. to mix. **ממסך** old turbid wine. 4. to mingle, intoxicate. Der. Lat. Misco, Eng. mix. **מסר** to deliver, give up, present, offer. 2. to deliver, teach. **מער** to totter, stagger, slip. **מוערי** slips, stumblings. 2. **מערנת** shakings, tremblings. **מער** to be lax, loose. 1. **מעי** the bowels, innerparts. 2. **מעוטי** grains of sand or gravel. **מעט** to be diminished, little, few, 2. of little worth, small value, a thing of no value, a trifle. 3. **כמעט** as it were a little, within a little, almost nigh, suddenly. Der. mote, mite, moth. **מעך** to compress, squeeze, crush. **מעל** to decline, a defection, apostasy. 2. a robe, see **עלה** xii. Der. Gr. **μαλιν** Lat. malus, Eng. malice. **מען** to remain, dwell. **מעון** a mansion, a den. **מעונה** a dwelling. 2. **מען** whence. **למען** see **ענה** x. Der. Gr. **μεινω** Lat. maneo. Eng. mansion. **מער** see **ער** xi. and **ערה** i. 2. **מעררה** cave, cavern. see **ערה** vii. **מצא** to find, meet with. 2. to find, meet with (an enemy). 3. to find, light upon, befall. 4. to find (what was lost). 5. to find out (what was unknown). 6. to find (receive in return). 7. to find obtain, procure, acquire. 8. to find (supply), suffice. 9. to find, experience, feel. 10. niph. to be found, attend, be present. 11. in hith. to cause to find, offer, present. 12. **תמצא יד** the hand findeth, ready at hand. **מצר** see **צרה** ii. a defile. **מצה** to squeeze, press. **מיץ** squeezing. 2. a cake of unleavened bread. 3. to express, squeeze, wring. 4. chaff. 5. to squeeze, wring, oppress. **מצח** see **צח** v. vi. the forehead. **מק** to dissolve, rot, pine, waste away, corruption, putrefaction, stench. Der. muck, Lat. muceo, Eng. mucid. **מקל** a light rod, or twig.

מר to be bitter. 2. myrrh. 3. to be embittered, grieved, displeased. 4. a drop, see **נמר** 3. **מרר** to be very bitter, offensive to the taste. **מרורת** the bile or gall, to imbitter exceedingly. **חמרורים** great bitternesses. **מרמר** to be exceedingly embittered, provoked. **מרא** to raise, swell up. 2. **מראה** swelling with pride, arrogant. 3. **מראת** the crop of a pigeon. 4. **מריא** a fatted beast, a fatling. 5. Chald. a sovereign, a supreme lord. **מרב** a threshing machine, van. **מרר** to rebel, revolt. 2. **מרור** affliction, dejection, see **ירר** 2. **מרה** to resist, stand up, or rebel against. **מרי** disobedience, rebellion. 2. **מורה** a razor. 3. **חמר** see **תמר**. **מרר** to overspread, smear or spread over. Der. merk, murky. **מרט** to make or wear smooth or shining. 1. to furbish, burnish, rub bright. 2. to wear smooth and shining. 3. to make smooth. 4. to be plucked, made smooth. **מרוץ** 1. to be strong, forcible. 2. to force, compel, embolden. **מרוק** to scour, cleanse. 2. to scour, furbish. 3. broth. **מש** to feel, search, examine. 2. to feel about, grope. **משש** to search repeatedly, by feeling, to grope, feel about. **משה** to withdraw, remove. 2. to draw out or forth. 3. **משי** very fine linen cloth. **משח** to anoint: **משחה** an anointing. **משיח** Messiah, anointed, 2. to smear (with paint mingled with oil). 3. Chald. oil. Der. Messiah. **משך** to draw. 1. to draw. 2. to draw, take out of a number. 3. to draw out in length, protract. 4. to draw in a yoke, 5. to draw, advance towards. 6. to draw, allure, entice. 7. to draw, attract. 8. to draw, delineate, write. 9. to draw, (as a bow). 10. to draw, stretch out, join (hands). 11. to draw forth (from a basket). 12. to draw, drag down, force away. 13. to draw, contract, draw together. **משכות** contraction, contracted particles. **ממשל** to rule, have dominion. **כממשלה**

נב

ננה

dominion rule, a royal retinue. 2. an authoritative weighty speech. 3. a weighty saying, a parable. 4. a proverb a bye word.

נמשך to wipe clean.

נמשך to comb, card, tear, lacerate. נמשך a place of tearing.

נמית to die, a dead corpse. נמות death.

נמות deaths. נמותה death, putting to death.

נמותים mortals, men, death, a dissolution or failure of all the func-

tions of the body. 2. נמתי a particle

from מה what, and יהי shall it be,

when. נמתי when, at what time, עד

to what time, how long. 3. נמתת

to kill entirely, completely,

dispatch.

נמח the bit of a bridle.

נמח to extend, distend, stretch out. 2.

נמתחת a bag or sack

נמתח the loins.

נמתק to be sweet, agreeable. 2. to be

agreeable, pleasing נמתק sweet, pleasant.

נמתק see מה delay.

נמלך see מלך Milcom.

נמרוד Merodach, a Babylonish idol.

נ

נא annul, disannul, frustrate, vacate. 2.

נאות a failure. 3. to discourage, cause

to fail. 4. under-done, raw. 5. now. 6.

נא now, now!

נא a goat, or kid skin bottle.

נא see נאה 1. beautiful places.

נא to be foolish, mad, to be violently

agitated.

נאם to say, assert, affirm: Der. Gothic

namo, Saxon nama, Eng. name, Greek

Όνομα, Lat. nomen.

נאם to commit adultery, debauch, 2. to

commit adultery, or idolatry: נאפופי

scandalous repeated adulteries.

נאם to cast off, reject, despise, slight.

נאם contempt, contumely. 2. to cast

off, shed (leaves, hair, &c.) Der. Lat.

and Eng. nausea.

נאם to groan. נאם a groaning.

נאם to cast off, away.

נב to put forth, bud, germinate, גב

fruit, produce. תגובה increase. 2. to

increase. 3. to put forth, utter, produce.

נב fruit. נבו a Babylonish idol. נבב

to cause to germinate. Der. knob.

נביא to prophesy. נביא a prophet. נביא

a prophetess.

נבה to prophesy. in hith. to be or become

a prophet.

נבה to bark.

נבט to look, behold, regard, the object

of regard, hope, or expectation.

נבך to be entangled, perplexed. נבכי

intricate passages. נבוכה perplexity,

נב to fall, flow down, off, away. 1. to fall

off, fade away (as leaves). 2. to wear,

waste away. 3. to wear, pine away. 4.

to cast off, reject, condemn, make or

esteem vile, vile, refuse, contemptible,

a villain. 5. נבלת נבלה a loathsome

dead carcass. 6. an earthen jug, or jar

(for pouring). 7. a stringed musical

instrument, the naba. 8. נבול a flood,

deluge.

נבע to gush, spring, bubble out, or up,

2. in hith. to pour out, utter. 3. in

hith. to cause to bubble up (ferment).

נבע see בעה tumours.

נבב the dry, parched country, the desert.

נבב eminent, excellent. 2. an

eminent person, a commander, lea-

der, chief. 3. to be manifest, evident, as

a particle, before, before the eyes of,

in the presence of. 2. לנבב at, before.

3. לנבב from before. 4. to make mani-

fest, declare. 5. to issue forth to view.

ננה to be bright, glitter, shine.

ננה to push, strike, butt.

ננן to strike, play on a stringed instru-

ment. ננן a player, minstrel.

נננת stringed instruments, a psalm, a song.

נננת a singing to stringed instruments.

נננת a song, music.

ננע to touch, meddle with. 2. to reach

touch, come unto. 3. to come upon,

occur, happen. 4. to smite, strike or

plague.

ננף to hit, strike, smite. ננפה a slaughter.

2. to smite, a stroke or plague. 3. to hit,

strike, 2 stumbling against. 4. in hith.

to clap, shut to. 5. ננף the body, גופת

a body, carcass. 6. ננף the wing of a

bird. 7. ננפי the wings, appendages of a

נהר

נחם

building. 3. אנפי the bodies, or corps of an army. 9. גפן שרה a vine. נפן the vine of the field, or bitter gourd.

ננר to spread out, or abroad. 2. to spread abroad, diffuse, pour out. ננרות torrents. 3. to pour out, shed blood. 4. to spread abroad, stretch out.

ננש being close to, confining, pressing. 1. ננש to be close to, confined by, or in. 2. ניש clods, filth, adhesive dirt. 3. to come close, very near to. 4. to straiten, oppress, distress. 5. extort, exact, tax gatherer, task master. ננשש to come very close to.

ננר to move, remove. 1. to move, wag, be agitated, shaken. ננר and ננר a shaking, wagging. 2. to flit, fly away. 3. a fugitive, vagabond. 4. flit away, [as sleep]. 5. to remove, reject, cast out, away. ננר removed, rejected, reprobated. 6. the price of a whore, the retiring fee. 7. ננר the price given to an adulteress. 8. ננר a sheath, or scabbard. 9. ננר Chald. the body the scabbard of the soul. 10. a heap of things moved one upon another. ננר to remove quickly, hasten away, to depart, swiftly, flit away [like a vision], to remove hither and thither, wander, in hith. to be agitated, on one's own account.

ננר free, liberal. ננר free; spontaneous, liberal. ננר liberalities, liberal things.

ננר see ננר 5.

ננר to impel; force, thrust. ננר impulse. 2. to make an impulse or stroke. 3. to be impelled, incited, moved.

ננר see ננר 7, 8, 9.

ננר see ידע 7. to know.

ננר to drive, hurry away.

ננר to vow, promise, consecrate.

ננר to carry away, lead, bring, drive. 2. to lead, carry, carry away, conduct. 3. to bring, lead. 4. to drive. ננר a driving, marching. Der. a nag. French maneger.

ננר to lament, bewail. ננר a lamentation.

ננר to tend, lead on; gently. 2. to conduct, carry gently. 3. to tend, take care of. ננר shining, gaudy flowers.

ננר to grumble, growl. 2. to roar, or murmur (as the sea). 3. to grumble,

groan, moan. ננר murmuring, moaning.

ננר to bray. (like the wild ass). 2. to make a doleful cry, or noise.

ננר to flow, run. ננר, ננר, stream, river, flood. 2. Chald. a river. 3. to flow; run together (as people). 4. ננר a stream, or flux of light. 5. niph. to be enlightened, i. e. comforted. 6. ננר dens (enlightened by an hole.) 7. ננר Chald. light.

ננר to dwell, house, fold, sheepcote, dwelling, den.

ננר to confiscate.

ננר see זר to boil.

ננר to leap, leap out. 1. to leap, spurt out (as blood). 2. hiph. to sprinkle. 3. to exult.

ננר to distil, trickle, run down, גולל, trickling streams, rills. 2. to trickle down, melt. 3. to exhale freely, flow out. 4. ננר effluxes, streams of light from the planets, Der. Lat. stilla, Eng. to still.

ננר a ring for the ear or nose.

ננר to damage, impair.

ננר to be separated, set apart, sequestered.

2. ננר a nazirite. ננר the separation, the nazirite hair or locks. 3. ננר separated from its usual state and condition. 4. a crown, diadem, holy oil or any other mark of separation.

ננר to rest, settle, after labor, or motion.

ננר rest. ננר quietness. ננר a resting place. ננר chief chamberlain.

2. ננר a gift, oblation, present.

ננר entire rest, total appeasement. ננר Chald. sacrifices of fest.

Der. Gr. Νύξ, Lat. nox, noctis, Gothic nauts, French nuit, Eng. night.

ננר to lead, guide, conduct.

ננר to inherit, an inheritance. 2. ננר some wind instrument comp. 3. and ננר 3. a valley, a torrent.

ננר to comfort, console, cheer.

ננר, ננר, consolation. 2. to repent, repentance.

ננר we, see ננר

ננר to hasten, urge.

ננר to snort. ננר the nostrils. 2. snorting. (as a war horse.) 3. to snort (as in anger).

נָטַף

נָטַף to view, eye, observe attentively. 2. to look, search, enquire accurately. 3. to augur. 4. a serpent. 5. a sea serpent. 6. נְחֹשֶׁת, נְחֹשֶׁת, נְחֹשֶׁת, copper, native brass. נְחֹשֶׁת נְחֹשֶׁת, made of brass. 7. נְחֹשֶׁת poisonous filth, verdigrease. 8. נְחֹשֶׁת a chain or fetter of brass or copper. 9. see נְחֹשֶׁת a brazen serpent. נָחַל to descend; come down. 2. Chald. to descend. 3. to descend into, pierce. 4. as a particle. under, נְחֹשֶׁת underneath, below. לְמֹתָחַת at under, under, for, instead of, in the place of, for, on account of, because of. 5. תַּחְתִּים lower, lowest, תַּחְתֹּן lower, nether, inferior. Der. Neath. נָטַח to stretch, stretch out or forth, decline, incline. 1. to stretch out (as a tent. נְטֻחִים the stretchings out, extensions. 2. to stretch out (as a line). 3. to stretch out (the hand). 4. to stretch out, extend (as a shadow). 5. to stretch out, incline, let down, to decline (as the day). 6. to decline, turn aside, high. to reduce. נֹטֵחַ a declining, turning aside, apostasy. 7. in high. to cause to decline, divert, turn aside (judgment). 8. to incline or decline to a party. 9. to decline, bow, lean as a wall. 10. to incline, bow, bend oneself. 11. to extend, diffuse, pour abroad. 12. to stretch, spread out. 13. to stretch, recline oneself. 14. a mattress, a divan or sofa, a litter, palanquin, a bier. 15. a rod, branch, a stick or staff, the staff of bread, a rod or staff for beating, the staff for the shoulder, a rod of authority. נְטֻחִים staves or bars of a yoke, rods or shafts of arrows. 16. נְטֻחִים a tribe. 17. as a particle. נְטֻחִים downwards, below, beneath. לְמַטָּה downwards, to below, beneath, underground. כִּלְמַטָּה beneath, underneath, at below. Der. Lat. matta, Eng. mat, mattress. נָטַח to impose, lay on. 2. to impose as a punishment. 3. נְטִילָה carriers, bearers, or loaden with. 4. Chald. to lift up. raise, elevate, also, see נָטַח and נָטַח. נָטַח to plant. 2. to plant, settle a nation. 3. to plant, fix a tent. נָטַח to distil as rain. 2. to distil, flow

down. 3. to distil drop, stacte, myrrh. 5. נְטִילָה drops, jewels. נָטַח to watch, mark, observe, a keeper, a watchman. 2. to watch, observe insiduously. 3. נְטִילָה a mark, or butt. 4. נְטִילָה a prison, a place watched. נָטַח to loose, loosen, let loose. 1. in niph. to be loosened, slackened. 2. to set loose, spread forth. 3. to be set loose, diffused, stretch out. נְטִילָה the luxuriant branches of a vine. 4. to draw a sword. 5. niph. to be diffused, spread abroad. 6. נְטִילָה extending fortifications. 7. to let loose, let go, leave. 8. to let go, leave off, dismiss. 9. to leave, remit. 10. נָטַח with ל leave at liberty, permit to do. 11. to let alone, leave. 12. to set loose, forsake, abandon. נָטַח see נָטַח a son. נְכָא see נְכָא spicery. נְכָר posterity, progeny. נָכַח to smite, strike. 2. נְכָח see נָכַח 2. pounding. Der. to nick. Lat. neco, Eng. nocent, innocent. נָכַח straightness, rightness. 1. to make straight, direct. 2. directly, opposite, over against, לְנֶכַח straight forwards. 3. to act, speak directly, truly. נָכַח, נְכָח right, agreeable to truth. נָכַל to devise, contrive deceitfully. נְכָל deceitful, a deceiver. נָכַס see נָכַס 2. riches. נָכַר to estrange, alienate. a foreigner. נְכָרִי a strange woman. נָכַח see נָכַח beating. נָלַח to complete, consummate, end. מְלֵא completion, prosperity. 2. Chald. נָלַח see נָלַח נָלַח to slumber, dose, sleep lightly. נְלִימָה slumbering, drowsiness. נְלִימָה slumbering, composure. Der. numb. נָלַח see נָלַח 4. an ant. נָלַח Chald. to variegate. 1. the pard or panther. 2. בֵּית נְלִימָה the temple of the pard. 3. נָלַח a spot or drop. נָלַח to propagate, spread successively, נָלַח a son. נָלַח to be made or become a son. נָלַח a quick, waving, tremulous motion.

נפח

נצב

1. to flee, a flight. מנוח a refuge. 2. to glitter. 3. a banner, ensign, a sign, signal, a sail. 4. ניסן Nisan. נסס to fly off entirely, to wave, glister with light, as stones, to erect, display.
- נסג to recede, retire, go back.
- נסה to try, attempt, essay. 2. to try, prove, tempt. מסה trials. 3. to try, tempt (God). temptation. Der. nice, Lat. nasus, French nez. Eng. nose.
- נסה to take, pull, pluck away.
- נסך to diffuse, pour out, a libation. 2. to diffuse, pour abroad. 3. to spread over, overspread. מסכה a covering, coverlet. 4. to overspread (with gold or silver). 5. to anoint, see סך. 6. מסכת the warp. see מסך 1.
- נסן see נס 4. Nisan.
- נסע to remove. 1. to remove. 2. travel, he removed. סעה a moving, rushing along.
- נסק to ascend, go up. 3. Chald. to cause to ascend, take up.
- נע to move, remove, wander, a vagabond, wanderer. 2. to move, he moved, to shake, agitate. נענע the sisrum. Der. Greek New Lat. nuo. Eng. nutation.
- נעל to fasten. מנעל a bolt or lock. 2. מנעל a shoe or sandal. 3. Chald. in aph. to bring in, introduce.
- נעם to be pleasant, sweet. מנעמים pleasant meats, dainties.
- נעץ to fix, infix. נעצץ a kind of thorn.
- נער to agitate, move briskly. 1. to shake, agitate. 2. an agitation, violence, perturbation. 3. נערת tow. 4. a child, a youth, young man, or woman. נערה a girl. 5. a child, ignorant, simple. 6. to roar, from ער.
- נף to reach out, stretch forth. 1. Hiph. to reach, stretch out. 2. Hiph. to reach, stretch out. 3. Hiph. to reach out, present, tender. 4. to stretch forth, extend. 5. to stretch forth, extend. 6. נוף a stretching forth, extention. 7. נפת, נפת an extention, extent. 8. נפת honey. see נפת 4. נפף to stretch out repeatedly.
- נפה to breathe, to blow with a blast of air, a bellows. 2. to puff, snuff at. פה passing. 3. to pant for breath, breathe short. 4. to bellow, in Hiph. to smite.

5. פיה ashes. 6. פחים quick burning coals. פחם live coals. 7. תפוח the citron. Der. Gr. πνευ Eng. pneumatic.
- נפך an emerald.
- נפל to fall. 1. to fall (as lots). 2. to fall, befall, happen. 3. to fall (to the ground) fall. 4. to fall upon, (as sleep, terror). 5. to fall down, (as a tent, wall). מפלה a ruin. 6. to fall (as in battle). 7. to be fallen, to lie (as on a bed, or dead). 8. to lie, lie down. 9. to lie, be disposed (as an army). 10. to lie, be situated, dwell. 11. with מ following. to fall short of, be inferior to. 12. with נ following. to fall off, cease from. 13. to fall, sink (as the countenance). 14. to fall, decay, rot. 15. Hiph. to cause to fall, cast forth. 16. to be dejected, cast down. 17. to fail, to no purpose, or to be lost. 18. to fall, be laid, present, accept. 19. to fall upon, assault. 20. to light down, alight. 21. fall off, desert. 22. an abortion, an abortive birth. נפל refuse, offal (of corn). 24. מפלי flakes. 25. מפלת a dead carcase. 26. נפילים, נפילים, assaulters. נפלל to fall entirely, repeatedly. Der. to fall.
- נפץ to dissipate, disperse. 1. to disperse, disseminate. פיץ dispersion. dissipation. תפוצות dispersions. 2. to dissipate, to break in pieces, a club. 3. to loose, separate into distinct pieces.
- נפצץ to dash, break into many pieces.
- נפצפץ to shatter exceedingly.
- נפק to bring, draw forth, produce. 2. אפיק an effusion, efflux, stream. 3. Chald. to go forth, issue out. נפקתא expence, disbursement.
- נפש to breathe, respire, take breath, breath. 2. בתי נפש smelling boxes. 3. a breathing frame, or body. 4. a living creature, or breathing animal. 5. affections, desires, appetites.
- נפת see נפה and 8. פת 4.
- נצא to shoot, rush, flee away.
- נצב to stand, stand up. 2. נציב a statue, a pillar. 3. to be settled. 4. the haft or handle of a sword. 5. נציב a military station, or, garrison. 6. נצבים stationary soldiers. 7. with על following, to

נק

נש

be set, preside over. 8. Chald. נצבתא fixedness, firmness, strength.

נצה to shoot, break, burst forth or out.

1. to shoot forth, bud, germinate. נצה blossom.

2. to shoot forth, spring (with vegetables).

3. the plumage or feathers of birds.

4. נץ the hawk, the shooter away.

5. to shoot, rush, flee away.

6. to break out, strive, contend, strife.

נצץ to shoot out, sparkle. נצצים sparkling.

ניצוץ a spark.

נצח to be over, preside, subdue. 2. superiority, excellency, strength, victory.

3. מנצח the subduer, the conqueror.

4. beyond, onward, enduring, continuing, persevering.

לנצח onward, still continually, for a long time, to subdue, till subdued.

נצח עוד yet farther, until subdued.

נצל to take, pluck away, escape. 2. to deliver.

3. to take from, plunder, spoil.

נצר to keep, guard, preserve, reserve.

2. to keep, guard, watch. 3. a plant, sucker, young tree.

נצורים inclosures.

נקא see נקה 5. pure.

נקב to make hollow, form cavities.

1. to pierce, penetrate, perforate.

2. נקבי pipes, fistular instruments of music.

3. מקבה a hole or cavity.

4. a hammer, sharp on one side to break in pieces.

5. נקבה a female.

6. יקב a wine fat.

7. קב a cab, three pints one third English.

8. קבה the inner part or room of a tent.

9. קבה the belly of a female.

10. to pierce, wound, blaspheme.

11. to impress, mark, distinguish, define.

נקב defined, denominated.

נקד to spot. 1. spotted, speckled.

2. נקדים mouldy spots.

3. נקדים cakes spotted with holes or seeds.

4. נקדת studs or spots of silver.

5. a shepherd, who marks sheep.

נקה to clear, clean away. 1. to be clear, cleaned away.

2. מנקית broad, shallow bowls or dishes.

3. to clear away, נקיון cleanness.

4. to clear from guilt.

5. נקא clean, pure.

נקם to avenge, revenge, vengeance.

נקע see יקע alienated.

נקף to go round, surround. חקירה revolution, circuit.

2. to surround, encircle, compass.

נקף a girding. 3. to surround, go round, a compass.

4. Hiph. to go round, cut round.

5. קיפיים apes, monkeys.

נקר to bore, dig, cut out. 2. niph. to be

digged, cut out. 3. niph. to be bored, perforated, eaten in holes.

נקרת a hollow cavity, a hole.

5. נקור a spring, or fountain, see קר.

נקש to lay snares. 2. Chald. to dash or

clash together.

נר to split, separate, divide. 1. ניר to

plough, a ploughing. 2. נרת נר a lamp.

נר a lamp giving light. 3. נורה a chandelier, a place for lamps.

נור a furnace. 4. Chald. נורא fire.

נרד nard, spikenard.

נשא to bear, take or lift up. 1. to bear, bear up.

2. to take up. 3. to be r. suffice, contain.

4. to lift up, lay on. 5. to bear, carry.

6. to lay on, impose, a usurer, in niph. one oppressed.

7. to carry, bring. 8. to take away, carry off.

9. to take, receive, obtain. 10. to bring, take [as a wife].

11. to take up [words, discourses]. 12. to take [as a number, see 23].

13. to bring, present. נשאת a gift.

14. to bear, as a tree does fruit. 15. to bear sin as an offender, as a mulct, fine, reproach.

16. to bear sin, take away.

17. with ל following, to bear with. 18. to raise, take, lift up the feet, eyes, &c.

נשא an elevation, rising, swelling. נשא elevation, height.

נשיא a prince, an elevated person. נשאים vapors.

נשאת an elevation, rising. נשאות elevations, heights, outcries.

נשאן an elevated cry, acclamation.

19. to raise, lift up as waves.

נשאן lifting up, swelling, insolence.

20. to consume, burn, raise, raise in smoke.

21. to elate, puff up, seduce by elation.

22. נשא ראש to lift up the head.

23. נשא ראש to take a sum.

24. נשא פנים to lift up the face.

25. נשא נפש to lift up the soul, or desires, affections.

נשכ to breathe, blow.

נשג to overtake, reach, attain. 2. to over-

נתק

- pass, go beyond. 3. in hiph, with ב or ל following, to reach or attain to.
- נָשָׂה to be relaxed. 2. to be relaxed, weakened תְּשִׁיבָה a failure. 3. נָשִׁים women. 4. to be relaxed, remiss in punishing. 5. to let go. נִשְׂיָה oblivion, forgetfulness. 6. to lend. מִשָּׂה a loan. מְשִׁי לenders.
- נָשַׁךְ to bite. 2. to hurt, damage, usury. 3. נִשְׁכָּה a chamber.
- נָשַׁל to cast, remove by force. 2. to take away. 3. to be cast. 4. to cast (its fruit as the olive). 5. to pull off (as a shoe).
- נָשַׁם to breathe, breathe out. 2. נִשְׁמָה נִשְׁמָה breath. 3. נִשְׁמַת the spirit of man. 4. נִשְׁמַת the breath or inspiration of God. 5. תְּנִשְׁמַת the chameleon. 6. תְּנִשְׁמַת the goose or some other water fowl.
- נָשַׁף to blow. 2. the evening or morning breeze. יְנִישׁוּף the Ibis or Bittern. 4. אֲשָׁפִים a kind of conjurors, see אֲשָׁף 1.
- נָשַׁק to smack, kiss. 2. to kiss, touch gently, lightly. 3. to clash (as armour). 4. to snap, crackle (as fire).
- נָשַׁר to lacerate, cut. מִשׁוֹר a saw. 2. an eagle.
- נָשַׁת see שָׁתָה, יָשַׁת, and נָשָׂה 2. Chald. נִשְׁתָּה a letter.
- נָתַב נָתִיבָה, נָתִיב a path.
- נָתַח to cut in pieces, a piece cut off.
- נָתַךְ to be poured out, distil. 2. to be fused, melted. 3. to be poured forth.
- נָתַן to give, grant, bestow. מִתְּנָה a gift. מִתְּנָה a gift. אֲתָנָן a gift, reward, present. 2. with ב. אֵל. לִפְנֵי, and the like following, appoint. 3. to make, to effect. 4. to give, grant, bestow, permit. 5. to give, give forth, utter. 6. to give, yield, bring forth plentifully. 7. to give, send forth, emit. 8. with עַל following, to set, to set upon, attack. 9. נִתְּנִים Nethinims, persons given to the priests and Levites to assist them.
- נָתַס to demolish, destroy, spoil.
- נָתַע see לָתַע to break.
- נָתַץ to break to pieces, break down, destroy, demolish.
- נָתַק to draw, withdraw. 1. to be drawn away, withdrawn. 2. to withdraw, draw

סנל

- off, entire, away. 3. to draw, pluck up, or off. 4. to draw off, or out. 5. to draw, pluck asunder. 6. a kind of leprosy, a scall. 7. אֲתֹנֶק, אֲתֹנֶק, an outer cloister.
- נָתַר to loose, loosen, let loose, set free. 2. to move, be moved loosely, nimbly. 2. natrum, or nitre. 4. Chald. to fall off, shake off.
- נָתַשׁ to extirpate. 2. to root up, raze. 3. to extirpate, root up, eradicate. 4. (of waters), to be drawn out, exhausted.
- נָתַבָּה Chald. a gift, reward.
- נָתַח Nibhaz the idol of the Avites.
- נָתַשׁתָּה Chald. a scone or chan-delier.
- נָתַשְׁתָּה Nehustai, the brazen serpent.
- נָתַר Nisroc, an Assyrian idol.
- נָתַל Nergal, the idol of Cuth.

ס

- סָאָר to measure, a Seah, two and a half gallons. סָאָרָה repeated, exact measure.
- סָאָן to shoe, a warrior. סָאָן a greave.
- סָב to turn, turn about, aside, around. 2. to turn, (in hostility). 3. to turn aside, remove. 4. to be turned, changed, altered. 5. to turn, go about, encompass.
- סָבִי environs. סָבִיבָה circuits. 6. to encompass with. סָבִיבָה to turn, turn about, to go about, go round, circuit. to surround, encompass repeatedly.
- סָבִיבָה circumference, environs. 4. to encompass, enclose.
- סָבָה to drink hard, guzzle, strong drink, inebriating liquor.
- סָבַךְ to weave, entwine, a thicket. 2. Chald. סָבָךְ a kind of harp.
- סָבַל to support, bear, carry a burden. 2. Chald. סָבִילִין strongly laid, fit to bear. Der. Lat. sabulum, sand. Eng. sabulosity.
- סָבַר Chald. to think, hope, expect.
- סָבַר to recede, go, retreat. 2. סָבִיבָה with-drawn, retired. 3. סָבִיבָה סָבִיבָה dross (of metals).
- סָבַר to bow (down to the ground). 2. Chald. to bow. מִסְבָּרָה a place of worship.
- סָבַל Chald. to gain, acquire. סָבִילָה properly, treasure. Der. Lat. singulus, Eng. single.

סכ

ס

סגנים princes, nobles, great men.
סגר to shut, shut up. סגור an enclosure.
סגור confinement. מסגר a prison.
מסגרת a border. 2. מסגר a smith, or
locksmith. 3. סגור close, solid, massive.
סגרר to shut very close.

סד a clog, or logger. 2. סוד a secret,
or separate assembly. 2 secret.

סדן to loosen, let loose. סדין a shirt,
smock, or loose gown. Der. Gr. Σιδων
Lat. sindon.

סדר 1. סדרים rows (rays, beams). 2.
מסדרון a gallery, colonnade.

סהר 1. round, of a round form. 2. בית
הסהר a prison, roundhouse.

סה to cover, cloathe. סות a garment,
vesture. 2. מסוה a covering, a vail. 3
סיון Sivan about May, Chald. to rejoice.

סהב to drag, draw by force or violence.
2. to pull (as dogs with the teeth). 3
סחבות rags, tatters.

סהה to sweep, scrape off. סוהים re fuse,
offscouring. 2. to sweep off, remove
entirely. 3. to demolish, raze. Der. to
sack. French saccager.

סהה to sweep, drive. סחופה a
violent shower. Der. to sweep.

סהר to move to and fro. 1. to go about,
wander, traverse. 2. a hawker, merchant,
merchandise. סהרת a mart. 3. סהרה
a target, buckler. 4. סהרה fine varie-
gated marble. סהרה to flutter,
palpitate.

סהש corn growing spontaneously,
in the third year after seed time.

סמיה decliners.

סך to overspread, cover, a tabernacle,
covert, den, מסך a covering vail. מסכה
מסך a covert, shelter. 2. to cover,
protect, defend. 3. to cover overspread.
4. סך את רגליו to cover his feet. 5.
to overspread, smear over. 6. סכות

בנות Succoth Benoth, the tabernacles,
of young women, dedicated to the
productive powers. סכך to cover, over-
shadow completely. סכך to protect,
defend repeatedly.

סבל to pervert, a fool, סבלו perverse-
ness, folly.

סכין to lay in store. 1. מסכון frugal,

thrifty. מסכנות magazines, a store-
keeper, a house steward. 2. to profit,
lay up. 3. סכן עם to lay up with. 4.
to lay up store.

סכר to close, shut, shut up. 2. Chald.
to hire. Der. a scar, Gr. Σχισμα.
chirrous. Lat. sacer.

סכת to keep silence, be silent.

סל to raise, elevate, exalt. 1. to raise up.
מסלה a highway. 2. to cast, throw up.

3. a basket. 4. מסלות elevations, ex-
altations. 5. מסלות risings, ascents. 6.
to raise, elevate, hence. סלה Selah.

מסלול to raise, cast up, very high.
א way so raised. סללה a high bank,

mount, to raise opposition. סלסל to
exalt exceedingly. סלסלות large baskets.

סלל מסללים comparable.

סלר to shake or strike the ground with
exultation.

סלה to strew, lay prostrate. 2. niph. to
be estimated. 3. סלת fine flour, meal.

סליחה סליחה to loose, relax, remit.
remission, forgiveness. Der. slack.

סלכ a ladder, stairs, or steps.

סלן סלונים a kind of thorn, perhaps
the dew briar.

סלע a rock.

סלף to pervert, turn aside. 2, to subvert,
overthrow. Der. to slip.

סלק Chald. to ascend, go, come up. Der.
Lat scala, Eng. scale, French and Eng.
escalade.

סלת fine flour free from bran.

סמ drugs, aromatic spices. 2.

סמיה barns, magazines.

סמך to support, uphold. 2. סמך על to
support, lean, lay upon. 3. with על
or אל following, to lie hard upon,
press, oppress, press hard.

סמל a figure, image, idol.

סמן to mark, appoint. נסמן marked,
appointed.

סמרים to be rough, sharp pointed. יד סמר
the rough chafer. 2. nails, spikes. סמר
3. to be rough, stand on
end. 4. to be rough, and shiver.

ססן to pour out, to become clean. אסין

ספר

effusion, dissolution. **סנסן** the cluster of fruit on the palm or date tree.

סנה a bush.

סנורים סנורים dazzlings, deceptions of sight.

סס to be brisk, active, sprightly, to

exult, **סוס** a horse. 2. **סוס** a swallow.

3. a moth. Der. **שס** a moth.

סער to support, sustain, uphold. 2.

applied to bread as sustaining the heart.

3. **מסער** propt up work, stairs.

סעה see **נכע** a moving.

סעה to split, rive. 2. **סעפי** the branches.

3. **סעף** a rent or cleft of a rock. 4.

סעפים tearing, rending.

סער to be turbulent, tumultuous. 2. to

be violently disturbed, agitated. 3. a

violent wind, tempest, or whirlwind. 4.

to disturb, agitate, disperse. Der. **סור**.

סח a bowl, bason, concave. 2. a thresh-
old, a lintel.

ספא **מספוא** mixt provender.

ספר to moan, lament. **מספר** a moan,
wailing, lamentation

ספה to scrape. 2. to scrape, sweep. to-
gethler. 3. to scrape, sweep off, away.

4. **סופת סופה** a sweeping wind or

storm. 5. **סח** a threshold. 9. **ספיה** a

threshold and lintels. 9. **סוף** plants,

weeds. 7. **סוף** an extremity, or end.

8. Chald. to sweep away, consume,

finish, accomplish. **הספוף** to be at
the threshold, a door keeper.

ספה to join, unite. 2. **ספחה** a scurf, or

tetter. 3. **ספיה** corn. 4. **מספחת** close

vails, rich embroidered handkerchiefs.

Der. **ספק**.

ספל a bowl, dish. Der. Lat. **simpulum**,

Gr. **φιαλ** Eng. **phial**.

ספן to cover, protect, secure. 2. to cover,

line. 3. **ספינה** a cabin (of a ship).

ספק to smite, strike, clap, smack

ספר to number, enumerate. 2. **ספיר** a

sapphire. 3. to tell, narrate, relate.

מספר a narration, relation. 4. a par-

ticular account or relation, an hiero-

glyphical, emblematical, memorial, an

account in literal writing, a book, roll,

volume, a bill or note, an epistle, letter,

a deed or conveyance, 5. a notary, re-

recorder, secretary, historiographer, scribe,

6. learning, literature.

עבר

קל to pelt. 2. to pelt, stone (to death).

קל מ to clear or pelt from.

כר to decline, turn aside, depart. 2.

displeased, fastidious, turning away. 3.

gone off, sour, turned. 4. to turn aside,

apostatise. 5. **סיר** a pot. 6. **סירי** the

straggling shoots. 7. **סיר** a thorn. 8. **סרון**

a coat of mail, **כר** to turn away, re-

peatedly. Der. Greek **σικω** to sheer off.

כרב a nettle.

כרה to spread, stretch out, superfluity.

2. to become luxuriant. Der. to stretch.

כיר Chald. a president

כרן **כרני** axletrees. 2. **כרנים** princes,

chiefs, rulers.

כרס **כרס** an attendant, officer. 2. a

lord chamberlain. 3. a eunuch.

כרף to anoint.

כח to stir, raise, rouse. 2. to stir up,

incite, excite. 3. to excite, irritate. 4.

כח מ to urge from, avert, turn from.

5. **כחו** the disturbed, turbulent part

of the year, Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb.

כחל see **כלל** under **כל**. 3. to excite
opposition.

כחם to stop, obstruct. 2. to stop, shut

out (as prayer). 3. to stop, shut up

(as a vision). 4. the inner man. **כחום**

something hidden, or abstruse. Der. to

steem, stammer.

כחור to hide, conceal, secret: **כחורה** a

hiding place, protection. **מכחת** a hi-

ding place, a den. 2. to destroy,

demolish, Chald. Der. store.

כיון see **כיוה**. 3. about May, the rejoicing

month.

כלעם to swallow down, consume.

כמור the bud, or budding of a flower.

כמפניה or **כמפניה** a musical instru-

ment, perhaps a pipe perforated with

many holes.

כמור see **כמור** dazzlings of light.

כמפיר the fin of a fish.

כרב Chald. to cover, a cloak.

כרע long branches.

כרפד a briar or wide spreading thorn.

ע

עבר to serve, labor, work. 2. to serve,

ענ

עות

till, cultivate. **עבדה** a tilling or tillage. 3. to dress (a vineyard). 4. to serve, a servant, slave. **עבדת** servitude, service. 5. with **ל** following, to serve, worship. **עבדה** religious service. 6. Chald. to make, form, do. 7. Chald. to keep, observe. Der. Lat. obedio, French obeir, Eng. obey.

עבה to be thick, gross. **עבי** thickness. 2. **עב** a thick beam, or plank. 3. to become gross, unweildy, bulky. 4. the density of vapours, a cloud. 5. the gross condensed part of the celestial fluid. 6. **מעבה** density (as clay). 7. **עבים** wickets. Der. web, Lat. nubo.

עבט to turn aside, divert. 2. a pledge, or pawn.

עבר to pass off, distil, beyond, over. 2. to pass over. **עברה** a ferry boat. **מעבר** a ford. 3. to pass, go, be current (as silver). 4. to pass away, overpass. 5. **עבור** produce (of land which passes from it). 6. to cause to pass, (an inheritance). 7. to make over, give up. (as the first born to Jehovah). 8. with **על** following, to pass over, forgive. 9. to pass beyond, transgress. 10. with **על** following, to be laid or charged upon. 11. in hiph. to pass away, remove. 12. to overdo, overcome. 13. **עברה** excess (of anger or pride). 14. **בעבור** because on account of. 2. to the end that. Der. over, ever.

עבש to be shrunk up (by drought.)

עבת to twine, intwine, complicate. 2. **עבת** **עבות** **עבות** 3. to complicate, artfully contrive a rope. **עב** to bake (upon or under coals.)

עבב to be set or joined upon another. 1. to dote (upon). 2. a musical instrument, composed of pipes united together.

עגל round, orbicular, roundness. 2. **עגיל** a ring, ear-ring. 3. **מעגל** a round camp. 4. **עגלה** **עגלה** a car, a cornwain. 5. **מעגל** a waggon way, a highway. 6. **מעגלי** circulators, revolvers. 7. a calf, heave, steer, helper. Der. Eng. wheel.

עגב to be grieved, afflicted, groan. **עג** to be detained, stay.

עניר a crane:

עד beyond, farther, besides. 1. as a *particle*, **עד** yet, still, besides, moreover, again, yet again, any more, a long while, any other, any else. **כעד** whilst yet, in yet. **מעד** from the long time. 2. as a *particle*, **עד** yet, still, until, unto, to, even moreover, further, whilst, during the time that, by, not later than. till, along, perpetually. **עד** **עד** both, and **כי** until. **לא עד** not yet. **בעד** whilst yet, in yet. 3. **עדי** to, unto, until. 4. time onward, futurity. 5. to bear witness, to testify. **עדת** a testimony. **תעודה** testimony. 6. **עדה** an assembly. **עדר** to preserve, continue still (in life.)

ערא see **ערה** pass away. **ערה** with **ערי** following, to pass over. 2. to put on, cause to put upon. 3. Chald. to pass, pass away, ditto **ערא**.

עדן pleasure, delight. 2. **התעדן** to delight oneself. **מעדנים** delicacies, delight. 3. hitherto, yet, as a *particle*. 4. Chald. **ערא** time, occasion. Der. **Hdom** pleasure.

עדר to exceed. **עדר** to separate, sever, set apart. 1. to be severed, separated. 2. to be dressed, (separating the earth). **מערר** a spade or mattock. 3. to separate, dispose (as an army). 4. a flock, a herd. Der. Eng. other.

ערש a lentil, (an herb).

ערת see **עד** a testimony.

עיה to distort, pervert. 1. to pervert, overthrow. 2. **עיים** a heap of ruins. 3. a heap of earth turned up **ע** 4. the heap, or tumulous (of a grave). 5. to be distorted, wreathed. 6. to pervert, turn aside [a path]. 7. to pervert, turn aside [justice]. **עין** **עני** **עני** perversion, depravity, perverseness, iniquity. 8. **יעים** shovels. 9. **מע** the bowels. **מעיה** gravel. **עערה** repeated errors, perversion, deviations.

עור blind, destitute of sight. 2. the skin, 3. Chald. chaff.

עח to incline. 2. to incline, be partial, injustice. 3. to pervert, cause to decline, deviate. 4. to time, see **עתי** 1.

עלה

על strength, vigor, to be strong, vigorous, to prevail. **מעון** strong holds. 2. to hasten, move, move with vigour. 3. the strength and activity of the air. 4. a goat. 5. **כעוים** protectors, guardians. 6. **עוים** the black eagles, or perhaps the whining kite. **עוז** to strengthen, make exceeding strong.

עזב to leave, forsake, dismiss. 2. to leave, commit. 3. with **ב** following, to forsake, fall from. 4. to let go, let loose. 5. **עובני** market places, warehouses.

עוק to surround with a fence. 2. **עוקת** Chald. a ring. Der. husk.

עזר to help, aid, assist. 2. **עזרה** a lift, a platform to stand on. 3. **עזרה** a settle, inbenching, casement.

עט to move, remove, cast away with quickness, to hurry away. 2. with **אל** following, to rush violently upon. 3. with **ב** following, to fly upon with insults. 4. a pen for writing. 5. **עיש** rapacious birds.

עטא see **עט** counsel.

עטה to throw over, wrap. **עטיה** wrap up, muffled. **מעטה** a robe, an upper garment. 2. with **על** to cover. 3. to overspread, cover. 4. to wrap over.

עטן *m. pl.* in reg. **עטיני** the bowels.

עפה to obscure, cover, cloak, hide. **מעפוח** mufflers. 2. to be obscured, covered, overwhelmed. 3. to be weak, faint, dull, lifeless. **עטפים** weak, faint.

עטר to encompass, surround. 2. **עטרת**

a circle, fillet of gold.

עטש to sneeze. **עטישהי** sneezings.

עי see **עיה** a ruin.

עיה see **יעה** tired.

עכס to confine, fetter. 2. **עכסים** ornamental fetters.

עבר to trouble, disturb, agitate.

על see **עלה**

עלא Chald. over. 2. Chald. an occasion.

עלל to stammer, stutter.

עלה to ascend, mount upwards, be exalted, elevated, praised up. **על** high, exalted, the high one. **מעלה** an ascent. **מעלות** steps, stairs, degrees, marks lines. 2. **יעלה** **עלה** a

עלה

burnt-offering. Chald. **עלון** burnt offerings. 3. **עלי** a pestle. 4. **עליה** an upper apartment. 5. **עליון** upper, highest, supreme. 6. **עלית** upper, superior. 7. a leaf, a twig. 8. **תעלה** a trench, canal, water course. 9. **עיל** a yoke. 10. **עול** oppression, injustice, iniquity, insolence, arrogance. 11. **יעל** the rock or wild goat. 12. **מעיל** an upper garment, a surtout. 13. to nurse, suckle, a little one, a suckling. 14. **על** as a *particle*, upon, above, of, concerning, on account of, for the sake of, before a *v.* therefore, because, against, over, beyond, more than, besides, at, near to, unto, towards, according to, by, with, together with, for, instead of. 15. with **מ** prefixed **מער** from, from upon, near, by, against, from above, more than, because, on account of, above. 16. **מעלה** upwards, above, forwards. 17. **ממער** from above, above, with **ל** following, upon. 18. **מלמעלה** from above, upwards. 19. Chald. to enter, go, come in. **עלל** to ascend repeatedly, to come up. **מעללים** performances. **להעלל** to exalt, eminently raise one self. **עליל** a crucible. **עילל** a child, a little one. **תעללי** imaginations. Chald. to enter, go, come in. Der. hill, Lat. altus, Eng. altitude, French haut. **עלו** to exult, move, leap for joy. **עליו** exulting. 2. to flourish, thrive, vegetate. Der. to glister.

עלט dusk, thickened, obscurity.

עלם to hide, conceal. **נעלמים** dark designers, dissemblers. **העלמה** somewhat hidden, secret. 2. concealed (time) an age or dispensation. 3. a youth. **עלמה** a damsel, a maid, a virgin state. 4. to sport, wanton as in youth.

עלס to move quickly, exult, leap. 2. to be fluttered. 3. to exult, move, exultingly.

עלע to swallow, swallow down. 2. Chald. a rib.

עלה to cover over, wrap. **מעלפת** covered over, overlaid. 2. to swoon, faint.

ענה

עצב

עלץ to exult, leap for joy. **על יצת** exultation, triumph. 2. to thrive, vegetate, flourish.

על to adhere, stick close.

עלה see **עלה**

עם to collect, gather together. 1. a people, as a *particle* with, together with, in, against, as, like as, before, in the presence of, near to, as long as; together with, with an infin. *v.* when. 2. **מֵעַם** from, from with, with, unto, before, in the presence of. 4. **עִם** joined with **רוח** denotes the collected force of the wind. 5. **עַמָּת** hear to, over against. 6. **עַמִּית** a neighbour. 7. Chald. to obscure, make dim. **עִמָּם** Chald. to hide, conceal. **עַמִּימָא** peoples:

עמד to continue, subsist. 1. to stand, stand still, stay, remove. **מַעֲמַד** a standing, attendance, station. 2. to remain alive, continue. 3. with **מ** and a *v.* infin. following, to stand still from stop, stay. 4. to sustain, support. 5. a pillar, or column. 6. as a *particle*, **עַמְדִּי** in my standing or subsisting.

עמל to toil, labor, travail, affective labor, wearisomeness.

עָם to lift, bear, hold np. 2. with **ל** following, to bear for. 3. with **על** following to lift upon. **עֲמוֹסֹת** laden, loaded.

עַמֵּק to be deep, retire deep (into the deserts). 2. a deep vale or valley. 3. to be deep, profound.

עָמַר to press (into a narrow compass). 1. to gather (into sheaves), a sheaf. 2. an Omer, about six pints. 3. with **כ** following, to oppress. 4. Chald. wool.

עָמַשׁ to lade or load.

עֵת see **עָם** near to.

עֵנָב a grape.

עֵנַנְךָ delight, pleasure, joy. 1. to joy, rejoice. 2. to be voluptuous, delicate. Der. Eng. honey.

עָנַד to bind, bind round. Der. to wind, Old Eng. to wend, Lat. ventus.

עָנָה to act upon, effect. 2. to lie with (a woman). 3. to reply, answer (in slinging).

4. **מֵעֵנָה** a return, in ploughing, a furrow. 5. **עֵינַי** the eye. 6. **עֵינִי** reflected light,

color, appearance. 7. **עֵינַי** a fountain or spring. 8. **עֵינִי** the vociferator or ostrich. Job. xxxix. 15. **בַּת יַעֲנָה** the daughter of vociferation, the ostrich. 9. **יַעֲנָה** because, even because, because that. 10. **לִמְעַן** before a *z.* because of, for the sake of, before a *v.* that, therefore, to that end, so that, so as. 11. to afflict, oppress, depress, humble. **עָנִי** humble, lowly, poor in spirit. numb. xii. 3. Ps. xxii. 27. **עֲנוּהָ** humility, Prov. xv. 33. Ps. xlv. 5. **עָנָן** a cloud. **עָנָן** a cloud monger, an augur.

עֵינִי care, travail, application.

עָנָה to shoot, a shoot, bough, branch.

עֵינִי to encompass, surround. **עֵינִי**

עֵינָה a chain. 2. to surround (with pride). 3. to surround with gifts.

עָנַשׁ to mulct, fine.

עֵת Chald. time, opportunity.

עָטַף to tread down, trample on. **עָטַף**

עָטַף wine.

עָרַר to roar, roar out.

עָרַף to vibrate, flutter. 1. to flutter, fly, fly away. 1. to flutter, fly away. 2. to flutter, applied to a Cherub, Ps. xviii. 11. &c. 3. spoken of light, **תַּעֲרָף** vibration. 4. **עָרַף** panting, palpitation. 5. Chald. foliage or small branches. **עָרַף** to fly swiftly, to brandish, vibrate. **עָרַף** the eye lids. 2. **עָרַף** vibratory rays. Der. hop, huff.

עָפָא a leaf or twig.

עָפַל to be elevated, raised up. 2. a painful swelling, emerod, pile. 3. to be proud, arrogant, presumptuous.

עָפַר to reduce to powder or dust. 1. **עָפַר** dust. 2. **עֹפֶרֶת**, **עֹפֶרֶת** lead. 3. a young stag or antelope.

עָצַב labour, travail. 1. to work, elaborate. 2. to grieve, afflict, concern. 3. **עֲצִיבִים** an idol, image.

עָצַר to cut off. **מַעֲצָר** an axe, hatchet.

עָצָה to fix, make firm, steady. 2. **עָצָה** a tree. **עֲצִיבִים** billets, timber. 3. **עָצָה** the backbone. 4. **עָצָה** counsel. see **עָצָה**

עָצָל to be slothful, idle, loiter

עָצָם strength, substance, firmness. 1. to be strong, mighty, powerful. 2. snb-

ערב

עש

stance, body, matter. 3. a bone. 4. to shut close.

עצר to restrain, detain, stop. 2. to retain, hold, possess. 3. with **ב** following to check, authority or magistracy. 4. **עצרה** a solemn assembly. 5. **עצרת** a solemn feast day.

עק to confine, straiten, compress, press, squeeze. **עקת** compression, oppression. 2. a battlement. Der. oak.

עקב the end, extremity. 2. the end, event, consequence. 3. as a *particle* because, in as much as, because of, the consequence of. 4. the extremity, sole or heel. 5. to heel, lay hold on the heel. 6. to retard. 7. to supplant, trip up. 8. to supplant, defraud, deceive.

עקד to bind, bind about. 2. ring streaked, marked with rings. 3. the shearing house.

עקל to be crooked, perverted. **עקלקל** very crooked, Der. Gr. *ἄλκαγχι* Eng. ankle.

עקר Arab, to cut off, lop. 1. to lop. 2. to raise, level. 3. to hough, hamstring. 4. to render (chariots) useless. 5. Chald. to be cut or lopped off. 6. a cutting, a branch cut off. 7. barren, unfruitful, a dry tree. 8. the stump of a tree.

עקש to pervert, distort. **עקשות** perverseness.

ער to raise, lift up oneself, or be raised. 2. to raise, rouse, stir up. 3. to stir up, excite. 4. to arise. 5. to rouse. 6. an enemy, one roused. 7. an exciter, a master. 8.

עיר a stir, bustle, commotion. 9. **עיר**, a city. 10. **עיר**, **עירים** a young ass. 11.

מער exertion, display. 12. **עור** blind.

13. **עיר** Chald. a watcher. 14. **ער** chaff or small dust. **עדר** to raise repeatedly, to raise up, rouse, excite.

ערב to mix, mingle, a mixed multitude, rabble. **ערכות** the mixers, the light, and the spirits which mingled, constitute the heavens. 2. from mid-day to night, the mingling time. 3. **מערב** the evening or western part of the heavens. 4. a crow or raven. 5. a species of will w.

6. the woof, the intermingling threads. 7. **ערבה** the wilderness, desert. 8. to mix, engage in trade. **עברי** merchants.

מערב a market. 9. to mix, join, pledge, engage, mortgage, a surety,

עש to consume, destroy. 1. a moth, a moth worm. 2. the blight, blighting, blasting, corrosive air. **עשש** to be consumed, consume, waste away.

עשב an herb.

עשה to make, form, fashion. **מעשה** a

bondsman. **ערב, ערבה, ערבון** a pledge, security. 10. **ערב על** to mix with. 11. **ל** to suit, be agreeable, mix readily with. **ל ערב** to be agreeable to.

ערב to stretch out, extend. 2. to desire eagerly, long after.

עריד, ערוד Chald. **ערידא** the wild ass.

ערה to bear, uncover, strip. **עירות** nakedness. **עריה** naked. 2. to empty, pour out or forth. 3. to empty, pour out (as sap), green herbs. **מערה** a meadow.

יער a marsh. 4. **יער** an honeycomb.

5. **ער, עיר, עורות, עורה** the skin. 6. to pour forth, empty out, make bear. 7. **מערה** a cave. **ערר** to strip,

make quite bear. **עירי** destitute, to empty out. **ערי** to be entirely poured forth, stripped, destitute, a blasted tree.

מערבה to set in order, array, dispose. **מערבה** an ordering, row. **מערבי** dispositions, arrangements. 2. to compare, value. 3. high. to estimate value. 4. high. to tax, assess. **עריך** an estimate, estimation. Der. work.

עול superfluous, exuberant. 2. uncircumcised **עולה** the foreskin.

עירם to be naked, uncovered. **עירם** nakedness. 2. **עירמה, עירמה, עירמה** a heap of naked (stripped, threshed) corn.

עירמן 3. the plane tree. 4. **עירם** active, subtle, wise, prudent.

עיס to knead. **עיסתי, עיסתי** masses of kneaded dough, paste.

עריף to distil, fall down in drops. 2. **עריף** defluxions, light flowing from the sun to the earth, not in atoms. 3. to batter down. 4. the neck, (the hinder part). 5. to decollate, break the neck.

עירץ to agitate, shake violently. 2. to terrify, shake, agitate. **נעירץ** to be feared, revered, awful. **ערוץ** terror, terrible place. **מערץ** dread.

עק gnawing, corroding (pains.)

ערש a couch, a mat, mattress.

עש to consume, destroy. 1. a moth, a moth worm. 2. the blight, blighting, blasting, corrosive air. **עשש** to be consumed, consume, waste away.

עשב an herb.

עשה to make, form, fashion. **מעשה** a

עכב

פה

work. 2. to do, perform, act. **מעשה** an action, deed, fact. 3. to form, bear. **מעשה** produce. 4. to prepare. 5. to prepare, dress. 6. to prepare, dress, offer. 7. to prepare, ordain, constitute. 8. to keep, observe, celebrate. 9. to dress, trim. 10. to acquire. **מעשה** substance. 11. to form (as an army). 12. to ordain, appoint, constitute. 13. to consecrate, dedicate. 14. to deal with. 15. to deal with, do for. 16. to inflict.

עש to smoke. 2. to fume (rage.) Der. Eng. weasand.

עש to press, oppress, rush upon. 2. to oppress, violence, extortion. 3. to contend, strive, struggle, strife.

עש to be or become rich. 2. to tenth or tithe. **עשר** tithe. **עשרון** a tenth. 3.

עשיר a musical instrument of ten strings. **עש** to shine, glossiness. 2. **עשתור** splendor, gaiety. 3. **עשת ל** to shine upon. 4. Chald. to think, design. **עשתי** see among the pluriliterals, one, unity.

ע, **עתות**, **עתים** time, opportunity. 2. as a *particle*, at this time, now, now then, now therefore. **מעתה** from this time, henceforth. 3. **עית** to incline, see **עית** Der. Lat. *ætas*, Eng. eternal.

ע to prepare, make ready. **עחיר** prepared. 2. a ram, or he goat (full grown).

ע in niph. to be burnt up.

ע to remove, withdraw. 2. to transcribe, copy out. 2. to remove out, sink, be sunk. 4. to distort, retort, turn back, 5. perverse, distorted, (words). 6. to continue, lasting, durable. 7. **עתיק** ancient, Chald.

ע to expand, dilate, diffuse. 2. hiph. to diffuse (vapour, brag). 3. **עתרת** diffusion, expansion. 4. to expand, open.

5. **ע** to expand, open to. Der. Gr. *ὑδωρ*, Eng. water. Lat. *uter*.

עקמים thick dirt, used for a load of useless, defiling gold and silver.

עורני see **עור**. 2. voluptuousness.

עורא a scape goat.

עני see **עז**. 6. eagle or kite.

עפר a bat.

עכב a mouse.

עכביש a spider,

עכשוב the asp.

עקב the scorpion. 2. a whip, or rod, armed with points or thorns.

עקער see **ערה** ruins, a blasted tree.

ערמון see **ערם**. 3. the plane tree.

ערפל from **ערך** to flow down. **אפל** thick darkness or a thick vapor.

עשהי one, unity, the foundation number.

עשתרת taking a round as flocks in feeding.

2. Ashtaroth, a Philistine and Sidonian idol to the moon or lunar orb.

פ

פאה, **פאת**, **פאתי** a side, or extremity.

2. **פא** here, this place. 3. **פוא** where here, in this place. **פאן** now, at this time.

פאר to adorn, decorate, beautify. 2. a bonnet, tiara, head dress. 3. **פארה** **פארתי** a bough or branch, to bough, (to go over and beat the boughs).

4. to glorify, make glorious. **תפארה** glory, honour. **פארור** beauty, shining.

Der. fair, French *parer*, Eng. parade.

פג to fail, faint. 2. to fail, cease, intermit. **פגות** cessation, intermission. 3. **פגי** the first young figs. Der. *fag*.

פגל to pollute, defile. **פגול** polluted, defiled.

פגע to meet, meet with, light upon. 2. **פגע** a mark. 3. to intercede, with. 4. **מפגיע** an interposer, defender. 5. to meet, reach unto. 6. to meet with, light upon.

פגר to faint, be relaxed, tired. 2. a dead inactive carcase. Der. a badger.

פגש to meet.

פד destruction, calamity.

פדה to separate, sever. **פדת** a separation, division. 2. to separate, deliver. save.

3. to redeem, deliver from. **פדין** redemption, ransom. 4. **פדן** **פדן** Padan. 5. **פיד** see **פד**. calamity.

פדן see **פדה** 4. separated.

פרע to deliver.

פדר the fat.

פה a mouth. in reg. **פי** 2. **פי** the mouth, command, order. 3. **פי** the mouth,

opening, capacity, measure. **פי**

פלה

פכח

according to the (measure of). לפי
according to ditto. כפי so that: כפי
אשר according as. 4. חמה here: hither.
פה on this side and on that. 5.
כפה on this side. 6. אנה where. פיפות
several or many edges. Der. Gr. *φωω*,
φωω Lat. fama, Eng. fame.

פל see פה this side.

פל to be consolidated, strengthened. 2.
pure gold, [from its great solidity].
פול great exertion. Der. fast.

פלך to disperse, dissipate, scatter. 2. to
break in pieces. Der. Lat. spargo.

פלח to spread out, dilate. 1. a thin plate.
2. a net or snare [spread out]. פוח,
פוחה, פחת a governor, viceroy, deputy,
president.

פחד the penis, or yard. 2. to be agitated,
pant, palpitate. 3. to tremble, shake
for fear, fear, trembling, tremor. פחדת
fear, reverence.

פחו to overflow. פוחים extravagant, dis-
solute, licentious. פחווה extravagancies,
debaucheries. Der. Lat. fusum.

פחם see נפח 6. live coals.

פחר Chald. a potter.

פחת a pit, a foss. 2. פחתת the corrosion
of the leprosy. Der. pit, Lat. puteus,
French puits, a well.

פטר the topaz, or chrysolite.

פטח to open. 2. to open. 3. to let go.
set free, dismiss. 4. פטורים set free,
freed, discharged.

פטיש a hammer, 2. פטישי Chald
turbands, tiaras.

פי see פה here, hither.

פיה to be or grow fat.

פך to run out, be diffused. 2. פוך a
mineral substance supposed to be sty-
gium. Der. Gr. *φωω* Lat and Eng.
fusus, whence fucated.

פלא niph. to be extraordinary wonderful.

פלג to divide, dis sever. 2. to divide.

apportion. פלגות divisions, portions. 3.
a stream. 4. Chald. to divide, distribute,
half.

פלה a scythe.

פלח to separate, divide, distinguish.
2. פלחי a particular, distinct, certain
person or place. 3. פול a bean. 4.

תפלה intercession, interposition, medi-
tation. פלל to adjudicate, pronounce
or execute judgment, to distinguish
circumstances, judge. Hith. intercede
mediate.

פלה to cleave, cut, split, a slice, a mill
stone. 2. hiph. to cleave, split off. 3.

Chald. to serve or worship. פלח service
Der. Flake, French plaque, Gr. *ἑλκω*
Lat. fax, a sickle.

פלט to escape. 2. to escape be delivered
פלטת escape, deliverance. 3. to bring
forth. Der. to flit.

פלך a staff, stick. 2. a staff, distaff. 3.
a district, tract, region. Der. Lat. fulcio

פלם to make level, even, smooth. 2. to
weigh exactly, a balance beam. 3. to
weigh mentally, balance, contrive. 4.
to ponder, consider.

פליץ to tremble. פלצות tremor, terror. 2.
מפלצת a shaker, trembler.

פלש to roll oneself. 2. מפלשי involutions.
convolutions.

פם Chald. a mouth, aperture.

פנג some delicate spice, gum or ointment.
balsamum.

פנה to turn away, avert. 2. פנה אל to
turn too, look at, respect. 3. the cor-
ner or angle of an altar, &c. פנות

towers [at the corners]. 4. פנים the sur-
face, faces, aspects. 5. לפני before, in
the presence. 6. פנים within, inner,

see פנים. 7. to advert, to propose, pro-
vide. 8. to turn this way and that,
lest, lest perhaps, for fear that. 9. אפן

a wheel. 10. תפני rolled cakes. פנינים
magnets, loadstones or pearls.

פנים פנים inner, the interior part.

פנק hiph. to make or educate delicately
Der. banquet.

פס to diminish. פסים small shreds,
stripes. 2. פסת a small parcel or
quantity. 3. a piece, a part, Chald. 4.

אפס see אפס sole of the foot. Der.
piece, Greek *επισπασμα* and Eng. patch.

פסגה to divide, dissect. פסגה a broken
ridge. 2. to divide, distinguish, view,
consider distinctly.

פסה with על following, to pass or leap
over. 2. the passover. 3. to leap over,

פר

פרק

or upon. 4. to hop, hop about (as birds).
 5. hopping, halt, limping, lame.
 פס to hew, chip, cut, a carved image.
 פע to swell, puff up, blow. 2. אפעה a
 viper. 3. אפע a puff of breath, or wind.
 פע to work, operate, prepare, contrive,
 a work, achievement, device, also hire,
 (for work). Der. Lat. pelio, French
 polir, Eng. polish.
 פעס to smite alternately. 1. an anvil.
 2. the foot. 3. פעמי wheels, or the
 felloes of wheels. 4. a time, turn, or
 stroke, repeated, now, now. בפעם
 כפעם as time, by time, or at other
 times. 5. פיעתי jutting corners, (stri-
 kers). 6. פעמן a bell. 7. to move,
 agitate. 8. in hiph. and niph. to be
 agitated or disturbed
 פעי to gape, open wide. 2. Peor an idol.
 Der. Lat. porus, Eng. pore.
 פער to let loose, open. 2. to set free,
 deliver. פנץ. hiph. to be open, burst
 open, riven.
 פער to break forth with a loud noise;
 crash. 2. vociferate.
 פער to peel, take off the bark.
 פער to break, or burst open.
 פער to wound, hurt.
 פער to press hard, urge. 2. to be impor-
 tunate. 3. to be stubborn. 4. פצירה
 a file. Der. Lat. pressi, Eng. press.
 פפ to totter, stagger, stumble. 2. to come
 or bring forth. see נפק. Der. to pitch,
 Lat. peccare.
 פקי to take notice of, attend to, respect.
 2. to visit, פקרה a visitation. 3. to
 review, muster, reckon. 4. to look for,
 miss. 5. to appoint, charge, give in
 trust. פקיד an overseer, officer. פקרת
 oversight, superintendence. פקדון a
 deposit. 6. with כ following, to com-
 mit, to deposit.
 פקי to open.
 פקע the coloquintidas or bitter
 gourd. 2. פקעים artificial knobs in
 the shape of wild gourds.
 פור to break, burst, rive. 2. פורה a wine
 press or vat. 3. פור אפר ashes or dust
 from fire. 4. hiph. to break, dissolve,
 dissipate. 5. פור Chald. a lot. פור to

break, divide, entirely. פורר a pot or
 kettle. פורר to break, dissolve utterly.
 פורא to run wild, the wild ass. Der. ferus.
 פור to divide, separate. 2. פוררות grains
 of corn. 3. a mule. Der. part. Lat. purdo,
 Gr. παρδος Eng. a pard.
 פרי to bear fruit, be fruitful. 2. פרי
 fruit, produce, effect. 3. a heifer. פרי
 a young bull. 4. אפרין a nuptial or
 bridal bed, or palanquin. Der. Gr.
 φερω Lat. fero, Eng. fertile.
 פרו to disperse, scatter. 2. פרוי joined
 with כפר or עיר an open village or
 town. פרוות villages. פרוון villages,
 open country. Der. Lat. spargo, Eng.
 asperse, disperse.
 פרה to bud, sprout, flourish. 2. פרוות
 a flower garden. 3. to break out, ger-
 minate. 4. אפרה a young bird. פרוה
 to break out, youth, puberty.
 פרט Syr. to cut or break off. 1. a bunch
 of grapes broken off. 2. to sing, chaunt,
 quaver.
 פרך violence, force, cruelty. 2. פרכת
 the inner veil. Der. fierce, French percer,
 Lat. ferox.
 פרם to rend, rip at the seams. Der.
 from.
 פרם to part, break in pieces. 2. in hiph.
 to part, divide into two. 3. a species of
 eagle, the ossifraga. 4. Chald. to divide,
 separate. 5. פרסא, פרסין, פרסא
 a Persian.
 פרע to set free, loose, disengage. 2. to
 free, exempt. 3. to free. 4. strip, make
 naked. 5. to break loose, start aside.
 6. to discard, reject. 7. to keep clear of.
 8. the hair growing loose. פרעית locks
 of hair growing thus free. Der. fro. Lat.
 frango, Eng. frank.
 מפריץ to break down, a breach. 2. מפריץ
 breaches, craggy rocks. 3. to break
 through as enemies. 4. to break, burst
 forth with violence upon. 5. to break,
 burst forth as waters. 6. to break forth
 from the womb. 7. hith. to break away,
 break loose. 8. to break forth, spread,
 abroad. 9. with כ following, press,
 urge, force, importune. Der. press.
 פרק to break, break off, rend asunder.
 2. a parting of a road, or way. 3. to
 rescue by force, snatch. 4. מפרקת the

פתל

צבע

- vertebræ of the neck. 5. Chald. to break off, cease from. Der. break, Lat. fracture, Eng. a fork.
- פרש** to spread, stretch out. **מפרשי** spreadings forth, expansions. 2. to stretch, reach out (to). 3. to spread, diffuse. 4. to explicate, explain, expound. 5. **פרשת** an exposition, declaration. 6. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse. 7. the teeth of a threshing wheel. 8. a rider. 9. excrement.
- פש** to spread, be diffused. 2. to spread. 3. to expatiate, range. 4. **פש** excess, exuberant sallies. 5. spreadings out (of wood). Der. push, Lat. fusum, Eng. fish.
- פשה** to tear in pieces.
- פשת** to divest, strip off. 2. to strip off the skin, flay. 3. to strip off, spoil, pillage. 4. to rush forth; strip of covert. Der. Lat. vestor.
- פשע** to pass, go forward, march. 2. **נפשעה** the buttock. 3. with **על** to pass over, trespass, a transgressor. Der. pass.
- פשק** to distend, open. Prov. xiii. 3.
- פשר** to expound, explain. **פשרא** Chald. an exposition.
- פשת** **פשתים** flax, linen.
- פה** to part, dispart, divide. 2. the buttocks, the share. 3. **פרות** flat plates of gold. 4. **נפת** honey dropping from the combs. 5. **נפת** a tract of land, see **נפלה**. 7. **פרת** to divide minutely. Der. a bit, French petit, Eng. petty.
- פתא** sudden, hasty, precipitate. 2. **פתאים** suddenly, straightway.
- פתר** to draw aside, withdraw. 2. to entice, seduce. 3. to entice, persuade. 4. **פתים** persuasible, simplicity. **פתיים** simplicities, allurements. 5. **פתי** **פתה** Chald. to be broad, dilated.
- פתה** to open, loose, a door way. **מפתה** a key. 2. to open, open itself. 3. to draw, unsheath. 4. to loose, ungird, unbind. 5. to open, furrow, harrow. 6. to open, engrave. 7. to open, utter, declare. 8. to come, bring, set forth. Der. Gr. *πατω*, Lat. pateo, Eng. a path.
- פתל** to twist, wreath, intertwine. 2. **פתיל** a wreath, a bracelet. 3. **פתיל** thread twist, twine. 4. **נפתל** twisted about, crafty. **פתלהל** exceedingly twisting.
- פתן** to stir, move, disturb. 1. a species, of serpent, the asp. 2. **מפתן** the threshold (of a door).
- פתע** a moment, instant.
- פתר** to expound, interpret.
- פלגש** a concubine, an inferior wife.
- פלמוני** a certain one.
- פלני** see **פלה** 2. a certain.
- פסנר** a psallery, a musical instrument with strings.
- פענה** Paaneah, (secrets).
- פרבר** Parbar, (the outer part).
- פררס** Paradise, an orchard, garden, enclosed plantation. Der. Paradise.
- פרול** Chald. iron.
- פרעש** a flea.
- פרשג**, **פרשגן** a copy or declaration.
- פרשר** evacuation. **פרשרנה** excrement.
- פרשו** to spread out, expand.
- פת** a prince, a noble.
- פתאם** see **פתא** 2. persuasive.
- פתבג** a piece of meat cut off.
- פתנם** a piece, declaration, decree.
- פתיגיל** a swathe for the breast.
- פתשגן** a copy, exemplar.

צ

- צא** see **יצא** excrement.
- צאל** to shade, over shadow.
- צא** to be fruitful, abundant. 1. sheep, flocks of sheep. 2. mixed flocks of sheep and goats. **צאנן** Zaahan, fertility.
- צאר** Arab. to incline, bend, turn. 1.
- צאר** the neck. **ציר** the neck. see **צר** 7. 3. **צירני** the neck. see **צר** 9.
- צבא** to assemble, meet together. 2. to assemble (as soldiers). 3. the host (of heaven). 4. **צבאות**, **צבאים** antelopes. 5. Chald. to will, desire. **צבו** will, purpose. **כמצביו** according to his will, as he would.
- צבה** to swell, grow turgid. 2. **צב** the tortoise. 3. **צב** the covering or tilt of a waggon. 4. **צבני** elation, pride, glory, majesty. 5. **צבוה**, **צבים**, the antelope.
- צכט** to reach, hold, or, perhaps, be heaped up.
- צבע** to form longish lines or strokes. 1.

צה

צמת

אצבע a finger or toe. 2. to streak or stripe. 3. **צבע** or **צבוע** the hyacinth. 4. Chald. to wet, moisten, imbue.

צבר to collect, gather together. heap up. **צברים** heaps. Der. to jabber.

צבת to take hold, hold tight. **צבתים** handfolds

צד either, is it true? or is it designedly? **צד צד** the side. 2. **מצוד**, **מצוד** a defile, a strong hold. 3. to lie in wait, watch on the side of one. **צריה** lying in wait. **צרים** insidious, watchful enemies. 4. to come or steal sideways (upon game) **ציר** a catching or taking of prey. **צירים** hunters. **צירה ציר** a toil, net. **צרה** victuals, provision. **צורר** to hunt, frequently, continually.

צדק just, justice, righteousness. 2. to be just, of full weight, to make just, justify. **צדיק** a justifier, a justified person. Der. Lat. *judex*, Eng. *judicious*.

צהב to shine, glare, be resplendent. 2. yellow.

צהל to cause to shine, glister. 2. to neigh. **מצהלות** neighings. 3. to shout. Der. French *joli*. Eng. *jolly*.

צהר to be clear, transparent. 1. either a reflector, or a lamp. 2. **צהרים** the noon. 3. **יצהר** oil. 4. **צ** to labor at noon.

צוה to command, order, ordain. **צו** a precept, command.

צוה to cry aloud, shout. **צוהות**, **צוהה** a cry, crying out.

צהה to be white, clear, to shine. 2. to be white, pale. 3. **צח** clear drying wind. 4. **מצות** things clear or plain. 5. **מצה**, **מצות** the human forehead. 6. **מצחת** shining plates of metal. **צחיה** the smooth shining summit of a rock. **צחיהה** a shining parched country. **צחיהים** shining rocky summits. **צחיהות** violent intense heats or droughts. Der. Lat. *siccus*, Eng. *siccidity*, *exsiccate*.

צחן Chald. to corrupt. **צחנת** a stench, stink, Der. stain.

צחק to laugh. 2. to sport. 3. to make sport, laughter. Der. Lat. *jocor*, Eng. *joke*, *jocular*.

צח bright, shining, a white color.

צי dryness, drought. **ציה** drought. 2.

ציון dry, parched ground. 3. **ציונים** inhabitants of the wilderness. 4. **ציונים** ravenous birds. 5. **צי**, **ציונים** a decked ship, or vessel to carry goods dry.

צל shade, overshadow shelter. 1. to overshadow. **כילה** a shady place or valley. 2. **צולה** a spread or extent of water. 3. to ring, tingle, sound. 4. **מצלות** bells, probably caparisons, warlike trappings. 5. **צלל** cymbals. **צלל** to be overshadowed; overflowed, overwhelmed, to sound, quaver, tremble. **צלצל** to overshadow exceedingly, the locust. **צללים** kind of cymbals, a hut or bath.

צלה Chald. to pray, supplicate.

צלה to roast, toast, bake. **צלול** a baked cake.

צלה to pass on, advance, go forward. 2. **על צלה** to come upon. 3. to proceed go forward, prosper. 4. with **ל** to be profitable, good for. 5. to prosper, thrive. 6. Chald. to prosper. 7. **צלחת** a pan, a stewpan.

צלם a picture, portrait, statue. 2. an image, delineation, a dumbstruck. 3. a mere image, a phantasm. 4. **צלמות** a shadow of death.

צלע a rib. 2. a side, or lateral extremity. 3. **צלעים** sides or leaves. 4. a side room. 5. **צלעות** boards lining the side of a room. 6. to lean, sidle, halt, a slipping aside. a halting. Der. to slink.

צם to fast, be empty of. **צום** a fast, fasting. **צמה** emptiness, thirst. 2. **צמת** a vail. **צמים** a starveling, a meagre wretch.

צמא to thirst. **צמאון** dry thirsty land.

צמד to couple, 2. a pair, a couple. 3. an acre, couple, or yoke. 4. to couple, join, fasten. 5. **צמד** a bracelet. 6. in high. with **ל** following, to be joined to. 7. in high. to couple, join, connect.

צמח to spring, sprout, produce. 2. to grow, 3. to spring up, arise.

צמק dry. 2. **צמקים** bunches of raisins. Der. smoke.

צמר wool. 2. **צמרת** the top shoot of the cedar. Der. *suepr*.

צמת to cut off, destroy, consume. **צמתה**

צפ

צר

cut off, destroy entirely, as a noun, **צמחת** somewhat entirely cut off. Der. smite.
צן **צנים** thorn, prickles. 2. **צנות** goads.
 3. **צנת צה** a large kind of shield or target.
 4. the piercing cold. 5. **ציון** see **צ** 2.
 6. **צנה** sheep. **צנץ** **צנינים** very sharp pointed thorns or darts. **צננת** an urn or pot.
צנה to throw, or jump off. 2. to drive downwards.
צנח **צנחת** hard, dry.
צנע modest, humble, meek.
צף to turn, bowl. 2. **צנפה** to circumvolve, roll, wrap round. **צניף** a turband. **מצנפת** **צניבות**.
צנק **צניק** a dungeon. Der. snug.
צנר **צנור** an aqueduct. **צנורי** water spouts.
צער to step, walk, go forwards, a step. **מצערי** steps. **צערה** a stepping, marching. 3. **אצערה** a chain. 4. **צערות** a chain.
צעה to spread, stretch out. 3. **יצוע** a bed or mattress, a bed-chamber. 3. to spread out one's mattress. 4. to strew, or throw down. 5. stretched out, prostrate. **צעצעים** to spread all over.
צען to be moved, shaken.
צקה **צקה** a kind of vail.
צעק to cry out exclaim, **צעקה** cry, clamor, vociferation. 2. to convoke, call together.
צעיר smallness, meanness, little. **צעיר** little, small, young. **צערות** littleness, youth.
צפר to adhere, stick close. Der. spot.
צפה to overspread, overlay. **צפוי** a covering. 3. **צפת** a covering or shell. 3. **צוף** **צופים** an honeycomb. 4. to overspread, overflow. 5. to overspread, float upon. 6. to spread (the sight), see, survey. **צפצף** to look cautiously, circumspectly; to chirp, peep, twitter.
צפה **צפת** a pitcher, jar. **צפת** or **צפחת** a pitcher cake.
צפן to hide, conceal. **צפון** the holy of holies, vault of heaven. 2. winking of eyes. 3. to hide, lay up. **צפון** hidden treasures, stores. 4. **צפון** the northern part, north. 5. **צפון** **בעל** Baal-Zephon. 6. **צפנת** see **פעת** secrets.

צפע **צפעי** **צפעי** the basilisk. 2. **צפעת** issue. 3. **צפעי** dung, excrement. Der. Lat. spno. Eng. to spew.
צפר to move quickly, rush hastily. 2. **צפר** **צפור** a bird. 3. **צפיר** an he goat. 4. **צפרני** the nails. 5. **צפרן** a sharp point, spike, or nail. 6. **צפירה** **צפרה** to push or hurry along. 7. **צפירת** **תפארה** a crown of glory. Der. a sparrow, Lat. spiro, Gr. *Ζεφυρος* Eng. zephyr.
צץ to break, burst forth. 1. to flower, blossom, bloom. **צצים**, **צץ** 2. to irradiate, emit splendor. 3. **צץ** a flower (emblem of divine light). 4. **צץ** plumage, feathers, wings. 5. **ציצית** a flower like tassel or tuff. 6. **ראש ציצית** bloom, efflorescence (hair of the head).
צק to compress, straiten, **צוקה** compression, compressure. **מצוק** straitness, **צוק** compressed, firm hard. 2. **צוק** **צוק** the compressors of the earth, i. e. the columns of the celestial fluid. 3. to lay or set down. 4. with **ל** following to press upon, distress. **צוקה**, **צוקה**, **צוקה** distress. 5. to press out, utter with pain, and difficulty. Der. to stick.
צקל **צקל** a scrip or small bag.
צר to bind up, narrow, strait. 2. **מצור** **מצורה** a strong hold or fortress. 3. **צרה** condensation. 4. a rock, or flint. 5. a sharp stone or flint. 6. **צור** the hardness (of a sword). 7. **צור** the neck. 8. **צור** **צור** the vertebral bones of the neck. 9. **צורני** ditto from the firmness. 10. **ציר** a firm compacted form. 11. to enclose, environ, beset, besiege. **מצור** a siege, blockade. 12. to straiten, oppress, distress. 13. **צרים** girding pains in travail. 14. **ציר** a hinge. 15. **ציר** an ambassador, agent. 16. **צירים** compressors. 17. **צורת** a form, see **יצר**. 1. 18. **צרי** balm. see under **צרה**.
צרר to bind up, confine closely, to bind closely, compress closely. **צריר** a stone, a grain, a piece of solid matter compressed hard by the expansion, to besiege, beleague, blockade closely, to distress, afflict exceedingly, a severe persecutor. Der. French serrer. Lat. and Eng. miser, whence misery.

קדש

קלט

צרב to burn, scorch. **צרבת** a burning, an inflammation.
צרי a gum, resin.
צרה to cry aloud, roar out. 2. a hollow place, vault, cavern.
צרך necessity, want, occasion.
צרע a leper. 2. **צרעה** the wasp, or hornet.
צרף to melt, refine. **מצרף** a cupel. 2. to refine, purify, prove, try.
צלמות the shadow of death, darkness.
צנתרות pipes, tubes.
צפרדע frogs.

ק

קא to vomit, spue out. **קוי**, **קוא** 2. **קאת** the pelican.
קאב Chald. to arise.
קבה to curse excrete. 2. **קב**, **קבה**, **קב**, **קב** see **נקב**.
קבל to receive, accept, take. **מקבילת** 2. to undertake. 3. as a *particle*, before, in the presence of, with the consent.
לקבל according to. **לקבל** because of, by reason of. 4. Chald. accordingly.
קבל כל with all respect to.
קבע to press, down. depress. 1. **קובע** an helmet. 2. **קבעת** the lees of wine. 3. to oppress, afflict, defraud.
קבוצי to gather together, collect. **קבוצי** collections, companies. 2. to gather in, withdraw.
קבר to bury, inter. **קברה** a grave, sepulchre. Der. Gr. **συνταφειν** Eng. grave, Gothic grab, grabbon.
קרקר cassia. 2. **קרקר** the skull. 3. to how, bow down.
קרה to kindle, sparkle, shine. 2. **קרהת** a burning inflammation. 3. **אקרה** a sparkling, glittering.
קדם precedency, priority, antiquity. 1. to be, come, go before, anticipate, antiquity, priority, anciently. **קדמוני** ancient, predecessor. 2. to come before, into the presence of, to meet. 3. the east. 4. Chald. **מקדמת** before, at before. 5. Chald. before, in the presence of.
קדר to be dark, obscure, black. **קדרות** darkness, obscurity. 2. to grieve, mourn, mourning. Der. Lat. *cedrus*, Eng. cedar.
קדש to separate, set apart. 2. to set

apart, select. 3. to set apart, separate, sanctify, consecrate, sanctified, holy, holiness. **מקדש** the sanctuary, the holy place. 4. **מקדש** ditto, for idolatrous purposes, to consecrate for idolatrous purposes. 5. **קדשה**, **קדש** a prostitute, male or female. 6. **קדוש**, **קדוש** holy, a holy one.
קלה to be blunt. 2. to be blunt, set on edge.
קלה to collect, assemble, an assembly, congregation. **מקהלות** assemblies, **קדלת** an assembler.
קיה to stretch, stretch out, tend. 1. towards. **יקהת** see **יקה**. 2. **קיו** matter expanded. **מקיה** thread, yarn. **תקיה** a thread. 3. **niph.** to be made to tend, tend.
מיקה a ditch, pond, lake, reservoir.
קח see **לקח** a prison.
קט to loathe, nauseate, a loathing, disgust. 2. Chald. **קוט** see **קוט** summer. **קוט** hiph. to be exceedingly disgusted. Der. **קוט**, full to loathing, Gr. **κατα** grudge.
קטב to cut, cut off, destruction.
קטר to kill, slay, slaughter. 2. Chald. to kill, slay. Der. cattle.
קטן to be small, little.
קצר to crop, pluck off.
קטר to fume. **קטור**, **קטור** smoke, vapor. **מקטרת** a censor. 2. Chald. to bind, bind together. **קטרי** ligatures, lineaments. 3. **קטרין** knots, difficulties.
קט Chald. the summer.
קק see **קק**.
קלה to be light, alleviated, 2. **מקלות**, **מקל** a light rod or staff. 3. to be light, nimble, swift. 4. **קל**, **קל**, **קל**, **קל** voice, sound. 5. to be light, easy. 6. to be light, trifling, unimportant. 7. vile, to be light, contemptible. **קלון** vileness, ignominy. 8. to roast, parch, fry. **קלי** parched corn. 9. **קלה** a parching feverish heat. **קלה** to become exceeding vile, to curse. **קלה** malediction, to smooth, polish, burnish. **קלה** exceedingly light, to move very lightly, swiftly, to furbish by rubbing, swiftly.
קלה a cauldron, kettle.
קלט to contract. **קליט** contracted; 2.

קכ

קכ

מקלט contraction, retreat, refuge, retirement.

קלס to deride, mock, scoff, sport.

קלע a sling. קלעים slingers. 2. 2 curtain. 3. two leaves of a double wicket. 4. to hollow, scoop out. מקלעת engravings.

קלשן the tine or spike of a fork.

קם to arise, stand up, be established. 1. rise, arise. קימת a rising up. 2. in Kal. with אל, על or ב to rise up against. 3. to stand, remain. קמה, קומה stature. מקמות a standing, station. as a n. יקום that which subsisteth, substance. תקומה a standing, power to stand. 4. to rise, grow up. קמה standing corn. 5. to grow consistent, thicken, stiffen. קים to rise up. קמיות uprightnesses. תקומי insurgents, adversaries. Der. Gr. *κομη* Lat. coma, Eng. a comb.

קמה meal, flour.

קמת to lay hold on, arrest.

קמל to wither, fade. Der. qualm. calm.

קמץ to grasp a handful.

קמש קימוש, קמוש a species of thistle or nettle.

קינים קינות, קינה to lament, wail. קנן to lament, wail, bewail.

קנא to eat into, corrode. 1. to burn, be fervent. קנאת zeal. 2. envy, indignation, jealousy. 3. Chald. to buy.

קנה to hold, contain. 1. a hollow pipe or tube, a stalk of corn, a pipe, lamp, a reed, a hollow bone, the beam of a balance. 2. קן a nest, room, cabin, or mansion. 3. קין a casque or helmet. 4. to hold, possess, get, acquire. מקנה possession, purchase. 5. קינה lamentation, see קנן. קנן to build, make a nest, nestle. 2. קינן possession, property.

קנמן קנמון, קנמן cinnamon. Der. Gr. *Κινναμωμον* Lat. cinnamomum. Eng. cinnamon.

קנצי קנצי snares.

קס קסם to cut, or pluck off.

קסם to divine, presage, prognosticate.

קסמים rewards of divination, sagacity penetration. Der. Dutch ghissen, Eng. guess.

קסת an inkhorn.

קע to impress a mark, stigmatise. עקע a marking, stigmatizing. Der. French coing, Eng. coin.

קער קערה, קערה a dish, charger.

קף see נקף a circuit.

קפא to be condensed, conglutated. קפאון condensation, thickness, gloominess, Der. to coop.

קפר to hasten, 2. קפור יקפר an hedgehog.

קפו קפת a serpent, the darter.

קפץ to contract, shut up, restrain. 2. to skip, bound, leap. Der. to skip.

קץ קיץ, קיץ to fret, lacerate, wound. 1. קיץ a thorn. 2. in hiph. to harrass, vex. 3. to fret, be fretted, wounded.

קצב to cut equally, exactly. 2. to shear. Der. to chop.

קצה to make an extremity. 1. to cut off. 2. to cut short, curtail. 3. in hiph. to scrape. 4. קצה יקץ extremity, end קצוי קצוים, קיצונה, קיצוניה, extreme, outermost. 5. קצין a captain, a commander. 6. a cutting off. 7. קצות the locks, the ends of the hair. 8. קיץ the summer, see יקץ 2. קצץ to cut off, cut through and through or in pieces.

קצה a kind of plant, the gith or nigella.

קצן see קצה 5. a captain.

קצע to cut or scrape off the surface. 2.

מקצועות planes or hatchets. 3. מקצוע, מקצעת, מקצע the termination, extremity or end. 4. קציעות cassia.

קצה to foam forth. 2. to foam with anger.

קצר to cut short, curtail. 2. to reap, mow, munit, lopping. Der. castrate.

קיקין a hole, hollow place. 2. קיקין a gourd.

קק to spring up, gush out. מקור a spring or fountain. 2. קורי emanations, juices.

קרא to meet. 2. to occur, happen, befall.

3. a partridge. 4. to call. 5. with ל to call, invite. 6. to call, cry out, proclaim.

7. with ל to call, give a name to. 8. to pronounce. 9. to read. Der. to cry.

קרב to approach, come near to. קרבן an

קש

ראש

oblation, offering. 2. קרוב nearly related. 3. with כ following, to make nearly alike. 4. with על following, to approach, advance against, assault, attack. 5. the inmost part of a thing, that which is nearest to itself.

קר to meet, light upon. קר a meeting, justling. קרי an opposition. 2. to occur, befall, happen. מקרה an occurrence, even. 3. to contiguate, frame, or fit together. קרות קורה a beam, rafter. קרת a roof. מקרה a contiguation, fabric, building. 4. קירות קיר the flat wall of a house, or side of an altar. 5. קורי the threads of a spider's web. 6. קריה קריית a city or great town. קריה קריא a city, town, Chald. 7. קר, קרת, קרה cold, the celestial fluid in a gross, condensed, compacted state, of entering the smaller pores, and by its external pressure, rendering the light within them more dense. מקרה a cooling. קרקר to dash against each other violently. מקרקר a violent meeting, a hurly burly.

קר to be entirely smooth. 1. congealing cold, ice. 2. chrystal. 3. to make the head smooth, bald. Der. crystal.

קרם to superinduce, bring over, cover over with. Der. Lat. cremor, Eng. cream. קרן to shoot forth diffuse. 1. to irradiate, emit rays of light. 2. a horn קרנים קרנית 3. קרנית elephants teeth, ivory. 4. Chald. a horn. קרניא קרניא also a cornet. Der. Greek Κεραιος Lat. cornu, Eng. a horn.

קרע to bend, stoop. 2. a hook, tache, clasp. Der. French crochu, Eng. crouch. קרע to rend, rent. קרעים pieces, rents, rags. Der. to crack. Eng. crevice.

קרב to move, agitate. 2. to move, wink, or twinkle. 3. agitation, the breeze or gad-fly. 4. to be moved; agitated, kneaded. 5. Chald. accusations.

קיש to contract, fasten, a board or plank compacted. Der. Lat. crassus, Eng. crass, French graisse.

קש to collect one by one. 2. stubble קשש to pick up, collect. קשקש see קשה קשא a cucumber

קשב to hearken, attend, listen, listening with attention.

קשה to be stiff, rigid, tough, stubborn. קשי stubbornness. 2. קשית broad, shallow vessels of beaten metal. 3. מקשה curled wreathed hair. 4. a cucumber garden. קשקשת קשקש the scales of a fish. קשקשים the scales of a coat of mail. Der. Lat. cascus, Eng. cheese.

קשה to stiffen, harden, to treat hardly, cruelly.

קשמ truth, integrity, purity. קשימה a lamb or sheep. Der. Lat. castus, Eng. chaste.

קשר to bind, bind about, a band, a head-band. 2. the stronger kind of sheep. 3. to band together, conspire, a conspiracy, confederacy.

קשת a bow to shoot with. 2. the rainbow קיקין vile, shameful, vomit. קיתוס Chald. a harp.

קרדום a hatchet or axe.

קרסל the soles of the feet.

קרקע a pavement or floor, i. e. an extended surface.

ר

רא to see, look, look at. רא appearance, aspect. ראית seemingly of good aspect. מראה aspect, look, vision. 2. to understand, perceive. experience. 3. רא a mirror, looking glass. 4. the hawk or vulture. 5. מראת see מרא 3. Der. a ray, Lat. radius.

ראם to be raised up, exalted. ראמות high, exalted. 2. ראם ראים the wild bull. 3. ראמות coral.

ראש beginning. ראשית the first part, first fruits. ראשון first, ראשונות ancestors. 2. very poor, low, beginning life, extreme poverty, indigence. 3. the beginning. ראשנה first, the foremost. 4. principal, chief, most excellent.

ראשית the excellency, chief. 5. the head. 6. the head, summit, top. 7. the heads of rivers. 8. ראשים military bands under heads. 9. a head ruler, director, captain. 10. a sum, head, total. 11. a deadly poison, hissop, 12. מראשת, מראשת a pil

רגלי

רה

low, bolster. 13. מראשותי head dresses, head attires.

רב to strive, contend, contention, controversy.

רבה, see רבה.

רבד to wreath, intertwine. 1. רביד רבד a wreath, chain. 2. מרבדים tapestry, carpets. Der. Gr. *ῥαψωδία* Eng. rhapsody.

רבה to increase, multiply. רוב רב multitude, number, magnitude, abundance, enough, also greatness, amplitude, much, many. מרבירה increase, multitude, greatness. תרבות increase, progeny. 2.

תרבות increase, increment. interest. 3. to bring up, nourish, make great. 4. ארבה the locust. 6. great (with his bow a great archer). רבו multiplicity.

רבית miriads, tens of thousands. רבתיים two miriads, twenty thousand, or perhaps numerous. 7. Chald. רב רבותא majesty. 8. Chald.

רבית ten thousand. רבבה ten thousand or generally, infinite or indefinite number, a multitude. מרבכות infinite, indefinite numbers. רביבים,

רבבין, רבוב rain or showers. רבוב רבובין Chald. exceeding great רבא, רבוא a myriad, ten thousand. Der. rabbit.

רבב to bake, or fry.

רבב to agitate, actuate, agitation, business, employment, 2. to agitate with lust, mix carnally, mix, copulate. 4. ארבע four. ארבעתם fourfold, a fourth part. רבעי רבעית רביעת רביעית quarters.

רבץ to lie down, couch, resting place. רבץ Arab. to tie, bind, a stall.

רבב to clod, gather into concretions. רגבים clods, lumps.

רגל to move, be moved, disturbed. in hith. to disturb, disquiet. 1. ארגל a small chest or case. 3. to shake or tremble (as the earth). 4. to shake or tremble (with passions). commotion, trembling, trouble, fear, anger. רגיה a trembling, fear. Der. French and Eng. rage.

רגל to smite, strike, compress. 1. רגלים distinct strokes or impressions. 2. the foot. רגלות רגלות רגלי a foot soldier. תרגלה, תרגלת a footling, going on foot. 3. to investigate, search, spy

out. מרגלים spies. 4. with כ following to calumniate, smite with the tongue.

רגם to whelm, heap together. 1. to over-whelm (with stones). 2. רגמת a heap, a bulwark of stones. 3. מרגמה a heap of stones. 4. ארגמן the purpura, purple fish. 5. ארגמא ארגמא Chald. purple.

רגן to mutter, murmur, נרגן a mutterer whisperer. Der. French and Eng. jargon. רגע to still, quiet. רגעי those who are quiet. מרגעה rest, quiet. 2. to be still fixed, still, rigid. 3. a rest, pause, stop, instant, in a moment, suddenly. לרעים by moments, every moment. ארגיעה a moment, instantly. Der. Gr. *ῥίγος*, Lat. *rigor*, Eng. rigid.

רגש to meet together, assemble, in a tumultuous manner.

רדה to descend, decline. 2. to subdue. רד a ruler. 3. with ב following to descend upon, rule over. רדר to subdue entirely or absolutely, a kind of vail. ררד

ררמה to shut close, stop up. אררמה a trance. Der. dream, Lat. *dormio*, Fr. *dormir*, Eng. dormant.

רדף to follow, 2. niph. to be followed. 3. to follow, pursue, chase. 4. to follow as a commander. 5. to pursue, pressing with words. 6. to persecute. 7. to follow, affect, endeavour after.

רהב to incite, excite, stir up. 2. high spirited, fierce, proud. 3. Rahab a name of Egypt.

רהב or רה to be irresolute, wavering. רהב a gutter, trough. Der. Old Eng. rather.

רה to be wet, soaked, soaking, drunkenness. 2. to be saturated, satiated. 3. Chald. aspect, appearance.

רה see רה the breath.

רוה to waste, make lean, famish, lean. 2. תרוה the pine or fir tree. 3. ארו the cedar. 4. רוה, רוה Chald. a secret, Der. reazy, Lat. *resina*, Eng. resin.

רוה to cry out, shout, shriek, a crying, also a shouting for joy.

רום to be contracted, scowl.

רון to weigh, try. רוון a counsellor. Der. Lat. *ratio*, Eng. reason.

רוה motion, a breeze, breath, wind. מרוה airy, the air. רוחת a breathing. 2. רוה space, distance, interstice. 3. the spirit or soul of a brute. 4. a spirit or an

קרא

רס to moisten. רסמ'ים drops (of water.)
רסן to bind with a rope, bind tight. a head stall, a bridle.

רע to break, break off or in pieces. 2. to break, afflict. רעות contrition, affliction, 3. to break, order, evil, wrong, disordered.

רעה 1. evil. 2. mischief. 3. wickedness.

רע to break the air, a loud sound, to cling, shouting, vociferation. תרועה shouting. 5. יריעה a curtain. see ירע

רעע Chald. see רעע. in hith. to break, be broken in pieces. 7. to make a very loud repeated noise or shouting, to ring again. Der. ring,

רעב to hunger, famine. Der. Lat. rabbies, Eng. rabid.

רעד to tremble, shake.

רעה to feed, feed itself. 2. to feed upon.

3. to feed, lead to, supply with food.

רעי a shepherd, herdsmen. רעי a shepherd, a pasture. מרעה 4. to feed,

nourish, take care of, tend. רעי pastoral

cares, feeding, proceeding. 5. to feed,

teach. 6. רעה ירע a messmate.

רעה companion, friend, neighbour. רעות

a female companion. 7. Chald. to

will, desire, affect. רעות will, pleasure.

רעיתי Chald. thoughts, cogitations.

רע in hiph. or huph. 1. to be violently

agitated, shaken, agitation, confusion. 2.

רעלות spangles, little thin plates of gold

or silver. Der. roll.

רעם violent commotion, concussion. 1.

to be violently moved, disturbed, agitated.

2. the mane of a horse. 3. to thunder.

4. to roar.

רען to thrive, flourish. רען to flourish

very much, be vigorous. 2. רען re-

freshing (oil). 3. רען Chald. flourishing,

prosperous. Der. Gr. *παύωμαι*

רעף to distil, drop, fall by drops. Der.

Lat. rivus.

רעץ to crush, break by crushing. Der.

crush.

רעש to tremble, quake, stagger, an earth-

quake. 2. to leap, bound, a bounding

Der. to rush, rash.

רפא to restore. 2. dead bodies restored

to dust. 3. to heal, restore to health, a

physician, a healing. 4. to restore, re-

build, repair. 5. to restore, invigorate.

6. רפאים Rephalim.

רק

רפא to strew, spread, a carpet. 2. to strew round.

רפה to give way, relax, yield. 2. corn

pounded. 3. to relax, slacken. 4. to be

dissolved. 5. to remit, let go. 6. to let

down. 7. to be relaxed, slackened, fee-

ble. 8. to be slack, remiss, idle. 9. to be

slack, fail (another.) 10. to be slack, slay,

forbear. 11. to be slackened, assuaged,

appeased. 12. to be assuaged, restored.

13. an appaller who makes others faint.

14. to yield, submit, be still. 15. Tera-

phim, i. e. representative. רפא to yield

give way very much, trembler. Der. Gr.

σαπν Lat. rumpo, Eng. corrupt.

רפס to trample, stamp upon. 2. hith. to

tramp, tramp along.

רפא advancing towards.

רפא to foul, mud, mire.

רפא stalls for oxen.

רץ to run. רצים light armed guards.

מרוצה a course. מרוצה invasion. מרוץ

a race. 2. to run, drive, force, dash. 3.

ארץ the earth, earthly matter, the globe

of earth and water, a land, a country, the

ground. רצץ to run here and there

swiftly, to run, dash against each other,

to dash, break, bruise by collusion. 4.

to break, crush, greatly oppress. Der.

Gr. *παύωμαι* Eng. race.

רצה to run. 2. רצה to be pleased with,

accept.

רצה to leap, exult.

רצה to be pleased with; will, favor, delight

affection, self will. 2. to be pleased with,

enjoy. 3. to be pleased with accept

kindly. 4. to accept with patience, ac-

quiesce in. 5. to please, conciliate, with

עם following, to agree, consent with.

רצה to kill, slay, murder, a manslayer, a

sword, slaughter.

רצה to pierce through, perforate, bore

an awl, a piercer.

רצה to strew, spread. 2. a pavement. 3.

live coals or embers spread out.

רק to evacuate, empty. 2. worthless, in

vain, to no purpose, without cause. 3. to

draw, draw forth as a sword. 4. to ex-

ternuate, attenuate, make thin. 5. as a

particle, only, except, but yet. 6. the

bone of the temple. 7. spittle, see ירק

1. ירק a very thin cake, a wafer. Der.

wreck, rack, rake.

ש

ש

- רקב** rot, rottenness, putrefaction.
רקד to leap, skip, bound. Der. racket.
רקה to compose, compound, unguent, a perfumer. **מִרְקָהִים** perfumes. 2. in high, to spice, season, a seasoned dish.
רקם to be variegated, diversified. 1. the variegation, in feathers, &c. 2. to be variegated, brocade, embroidery. 3. to be variegated, diversified.
רקע to stretch forth, extend, expand. 2. an expansion.
רר to excern, ooze, slaver with.
רש to lack, be poor, poverty. 2. acrid poisons. **רשע** to reduce to extreme poverty.
רשה Chald. to be able, have power, a grant, licence, permission.
רשם to make, impress, mark.
רשע unfair scales. 2. to overcome, overbalance. 3. unjust, injustice, unrighteousness.
רשף to glow, flash. 1. a red hot coal. 2. a glowing fire, burning heat. 3. flashes of lightning. 4. the glittering flashing arrows of the bow.
רשת a net.
רת to tremble, shake, shudder.
רתה to boil, bubble. 2. to boil, move like boiling water.
רתם to bind tie, fasten by binding. 2. the spanish broom or genista.
רהק to swathe, gird round, a girding chain swathes, plates, sheets.
רטפש to be moist, succulent.
רפסך timbers fastened together, a raft.

ש

- ש** is used in the same sense as **אשר** 3. 1. prefixed to a *v.* or *pronoun*, who, which, that, for, because, that when. 2. prefixed to another *particle* **שלי** which belongs to me. 3. post-fixed to another *particle*. **כשהיה** according to, that which it was. 4. post-fixed to one *particle* and prefixed to another. **בשל** in all that, for. **בשלמי** on account of whom. **משלנו** of those who belong to us. **בשכבר**, see **גם** and **כבר**.
שאב to draw as water.

- שאב** to roar.
שאל to be confounded, confusion, desolation. 2. to tumultuate, tumult, vociferation. 3. to be confounded, astonished.
שאט to despise, insult, contempt.
שאל to ask, interrogate. 2. to ask, demand, require. 3. to ask, consult. 4. to ask, request, beg, crave, **שאלות** petitions. **משאלות** 5. to ask, borrow. 6. **שואל** the invisible state of the dead, the grave.
שאן to be tranquil, quiet, to be tranquil, secure. 2. security, confidence.
שאם to spoil, plunder.
שאף to sup in, swallow up, absorb. 2. to inspire, draw in, snuff up. 3. to gasp, pant, aspire after. Der. to sup, French soupe.
שאר to remain, be left, a remainder. 2. consanguinity (a remnant of the same flesh). 3. flesh, (the remains after death). 4. leaven, (a remnant of dough left to sour), kneading troughs. Der. share, Gr. **Σαῖς** flesh. Eng. share.
שאת see **נשא** 18. to lift up
שב to turn. 1. to turn, turn back, a backsliding. 2. to return, revert, a returning. 3. to render, repay. 4. do again, what the preceding verb expresses. 5. to return, bring, or carry, answers. 6. to turn, be turned, changed. 7. to reverse repeal. 8. old age, when all turns stiff, and rigid. 9. **שיבה** hoariness, grey hairs. 10. **שבו** the Agat, the varier.
שכב to turn, turn backward, to bring back, cause to return, restore. **שביב**, **שביבין** the flames, steam of blast of hot ignited air returned from the fire.
שבה to lead, carry away captive.
שבח to sooth, assuage, calm. 2. to sooth, calm, (an angry spirit). 3. to sooth, praise.
שכט a rod, a long staff. 2. a sceptre. 3. a tribe. 4. a staff, ensign. 5. a pen, style, reed. 6. a spear, javelin. 7. Shebat, the eleventh month, about January. Der. Gr. **σκηπτω** Lat. *sceptrum*, Eng. sceptre.
שכך complication, entanglement. 2. sticks crossing each other. 3. complicated, net, or checquer work. 4. a lattice

שבר

שהה

window. 5. שבכא Chald. a Sambuke, a kind of harp
 שבל to impel, thrust forward. 1. ears of corn. 2. shoots, branches (of an olive tree). 3. a current stream of water. 4. the leg and foot. 5. שבילי paths. שבלל, שבלול a snail, the path-maker.
 Der. shovel.

שבם שביסים, rich embroidered, handkerchiefs.

שבע to have enough, satisfied, plenty. 2. שבעים seven times. שבעים seventy. 3. שבועים weeks. 4. sufficiency, sufficient security. Der. Goth. Sibun. Eng. seven.

שבץ to close, inclose, straiten. 1. to inclose, set, ouches, sockets. 2. to close, strait, an inclosing. 3. a strait, distress.

שבק Chald. to leave, let alone.

שבר to seporate, a breach. שברון destruction, 2. to break, slack, assuage, quench. 3. to break, make contrite, sorrowful. 4. billows, breakers. 5. to break, burst. 6. the solution, interpretation (of a dream). 7. to break to pieces, retail. 8. with ב to break out upon, view, look at. 9. with אל or ל to break out, towards, look unto, or at, a looking for, expectation.

שבש Chald. to implicate, entangle, wreathe, perplex, confound.

שבת to cease, leave off.

שגא to expatiate, luxuriate, grow, increase, magnify, celebrate, exhale. שגיא great, magnificent. 2. שגיאות deviations, expiations.

שגב to lift, elevate, an height, secure place.

שגה to luxuriate, grow, thrive. 2. to expatiate, run wild. 3. שגין a song of wanderings. 4. to wander, err, deviate, mistake. 5. to expatiate, give loose to, indulge. 6. to transgress, err, error, inadvertency. שגשג to make to grow continually.

שגח to view attentively, to pry. Der. Gr. σαλαγ Lat. salax. Eng. sallacious.

שגל to lie carnally, violate, ravish, a wife.

שגע to be distracted, mad, fury. Der. skew.

שגר to emit, send, break forth, issue, offspring. Der. Islandic, skarra. Old Eng. skere, a multitude.

שר to shatter, demolish, destruction, devastation. 2. lime. שדר to shatter, break all to pieces. 2. to break the clods of ploughed land. 3. to demolish, a destroyer, waster.

שרה to pour forth, shed. 1. a cup bearer. 2. a field, or ground. 3. the pourer forth, the All Bountiful. 4. the breast. 5. Siddim, the pourers forth. 6. an effusion, spring, stream.

שרם a burning up, withering. 2. fields parched, burnt up.

שרף to blast, blight.

שרר ranges, rows of pillars. 2. Chald. to exert, take pains, strive. 3. Chald. אשתדור sedition.

שה a lamb, or kid. 2. one of the smaller kind of cattle. 3. שני urine see שן.

שהר a witness, an eye witness.

שהם an onyx.

שהר round ornaments.

שא vanity, falsehood. 2. a vain idol, a false god.

שור see שר 1. to shed.

שוה to make plain, level, smooth. 2. to smooth, sooth, compose. 3. to be upon a level, make equal. 4. Chald. to be made. 5. to be of equal value, counter-vail, answer. 6. to place exactly (opposite). 7. to equalize, make equiponderous, 8. continued equable (prosperity). 9. a gift, compensative present.

שוע, to open, cry out, vociferate. 2. open, liberal, munificent. 3. rich, opulent.

שוח see שח to overwhelm.

שורר to view, behold, regard. 2. a present in token of respect, 3. a heave. 4. to look about, take a full survey, insidious enemies.

שוב Chald. to rescue, set free, deliver

שוח to look, glance at. 2. to shine upon.

שורר to twist together, twine.

שח to incline, stoop, bow, be humbled. 2. a shrub, a dwarf tree. 3. to couch, crouch, lie down. 4. to incline, tend downwards. 5. to be brought low, fainting. 6. a pit, a hole. 7. to be deep in thought, meditation. 8. שחה a swim, to bow, stoop, bend very much, prostrate oneself. השתחווית prostration.

שהה to meditate, reflect deeply.

שטר

שלה

שטר to make a present, bribe, a gift.
 שח to swim.
 שח to shed, drain off, blood shedding.
 2. to drain, squeeze, press. 3. to drain,
 (gold from its dross), refine.
 שח a black or dark lion. 2. the onyx: an
 odoriferous shell.
 שח the elephantiasis, a kind of leprosy.
 Der. Islandic, skiin. Eng. shine.
 שח to spring up, corn springing up the
 third year of its own accord.
 שח a consumption, atrophy. 2. the sea
 gull. 2. שהיה either slender, or covered
 (with wood).
 שח lofty, haughty, height.
 שח to conflict, collide, beat, grind to pie-
 ces. 2. the air or conflicting ethers. 3. to
 conflict, contend, fight, skirmish. 4. to
 dance, sport, laugh, deride, a laughing
 stock. Der. to shake, French choquer.
 Eng. shock.
 שח to be dark coloured, swarthy. 2.
 the dawn, grey, gloom, dusk (of the
 morning). 3. the dawn, dawning. 4. to
 morning, (rise early). 5. to morning,
 to seek (early). 6. to do a thing betimes
 (early). 7. the river Nile, the dark river.
 Der. Eng. swart, Lat. scurus, obscurus.
 שח to corrupt, spoil, mar, a destroying
 hot wind. 2. to be spoiled, marred,
 corruption. Der. scath.
 שח to decline, go, turn aside. 2. to go
 to and fro. 3. a whip or scourge, 4. to
 row, an oar. 5. the Shittah or shittim
 tree. 6. בית השטה the temple of de-
 clination or of the declinator. i. e. to the
 heavens as causing the declination or ob-
 lique circle of the earth. שטיט to go
 to and fro repeatedly, a whip or scourge.
 Der. Eng. to scud.
 שח to spread abroad, stretch, expand.
 Der. a stick.
 שח to bear malice against, hate.
 משמה implacable malice, spite.
 שח to oppose, an adversary, an opposite
 accusation. 2. the accuser, opposer,
 Satan.
 שח to immerse, wash by immersion. 2.
 to overflow, overwhelm, an inundation.
 3. to overflow, rush over, an overflowing.
 Der. to steep.
 שטר an inferior magistrate, a sheriff.

שטר Chald. a side or part. Der. Eng.
 master, Lat. magister.
 שי see שיה 9. and שה 2.
 שין urine, piss.
 שך to stop, assuage, check. 2. to stop,
 assuage, appease. 3. שכן a check
 stop, restraint. 4. to stop, stop up, ob-
 struct. 5. to fence, hedge, sharp stakes,
 thorns. 6. to stake, fix with stakes. שכן
 to assuage entirely, to fence thoroughly.
 Der. to check.
 שכב to lie, lie down, a bed. 2. to rest,
 be at quiet. 3. to lie down (in the grave)
 Der. squab.
 שכח resemblances, pictures, imagery, sculp-
 ture. 2. the imagination, or conception.
 שכח to forget. 2. Chald. to find.
 שכל to be wise, prudent, behave wisely.
 2. to waste, destroy, a spoiling. 3
 to deprive, bereave, a bereaving. 4.
 אשכול a cluster of grapes. 5
 to suffer abortion, miscarry. 6. to cast
 its (fruit). 7. to blight. 8. השתכל to
 consider attentively, understanding.
 שכל Chald. to finish, complete.
 שכם to be ready, forward, alert, diligent.
 2. the shoulder, forwardly, eagerly. 3. a
 district, portion, the shoulder bone
 or blade.
 שכן to dwell, an inhabitant, habitation, tent
 tabernacle. 2. to rest, remain, continue.
 3. שכן a knife, see שך 3. Der. Gr.
 Σκηνη, Lat. scena, Eng. scene.
 שבר to satisfy, thirst, be cheered. 2. to be
 drunk, intoxicated, a drunkard. 3. to
 satisfy, hire, reward, hire, wages. אשכר
 a compensative, present.
 של to loose, loosen. 2. to let loose, let
 go. 3. to loosen, cast (its fruit.) 4. to
 dissolve. 5. loose flowing skirts. 6.
 looseness, licentious freedom. 7. licenti-
 ous speech Chald. 8. שלו negligence see
 שלה 3. שלל to loose, strip off entirely,
 to strip off spoil, plunder, prey. Der. Gr.
 σωλυ, Lat. solvo, Eng. solution.
 משובל to be put in order, answer. 3. משובל
 answering, corresponding. 3. משובל
 parallel ledges. Der. a shelf.
 שלג snow. Der. sleek.
 שלי, שלו to be quiet, easy, secure. שלו
 quiet, secure. 2. to be easy, care-

ש

ש

less, negligent. 3. negligence, neglect, fail, Chald. 4. שילית a young female child, quiet. 5. שילה Shiloh, the giver of peace. 6. שליום, שלו the quail. Der. Lat. salus, Eng. salute.

שלח to send forth, out or away. משלחת a sending, a dismissal. 2. to send, shoot forth, (as arrows), a dart, javelin. 3. to employ. 4. to stretch forth (the finger or hand). 5. שלחים gifts, presents (sent). 6. to emit, shoot forth (as a tree). שלחי branches, in reg. שלהתי. 7. שלחן a table. Der. Gr. στελλω to send. Eng. apostle.

שלט to be over, or before. 1. שלטים shields. 2. to rule, have dominion. שליט a ruler, governor. שלטת imperious. על שלטון power. 3. Chald. with ב or על following to have rule or power. שליט a ruler. Der. shield.

שליך to cast, cast down, or away. שלכת a felling. 2. the cataract or plungeon (a sea fowl). 3. let go (gently.) 4. to let fall, cast (as a tree) its leaves or flowers.

שלם to make whole, entire, complete. 1. to make perfect, complete, finish. 2. to make up or good. שלמת recompence, retribution. 3. to make up, (a difference). שלום peace, reconciliation. 4. a peace offering. 5. שלמה an outer garment, a complete covering. 6. שלמית Shulamite, from salem.

שלף to draw out (as a sword). 2. to draw, or pluck off (as a shoe). 3. to push out, unsheath.

שלוש three. שלשים thirty, also the third generation. שלשי, שלשית, שלישי a third. 2. to third, divide into three parts. 3. to treble. משלש trippled. 4. משלש three years old, three stories. 5. שלוש, שלש a tierce, two and a half gallons. 6. שלשים three-stringed instruments. 7. שלש, שלש a commander, general, third man from the king. 8. שלשים rules, directions. 9. שלשום, שלשם a third time. שם to place, set, put. תשומת a placing.

2. to place, give. 3. to constitute, make. 4. with ב following, to lay on; impute to. 5. to set in array. 6. שים to lay up, attend to, consider. 7. a name, fame. 8. the name. 9. there, thither. 10. שמים the heavens, the disposers, placers. שמי השמים the heaven of heavens or whole of the material heavens. 11. the heavens, used figuratively for God, the glory of God. 12. שומים a species of onions. 13. to make waste or desolate. שמה, שמת, desolation. 14. to be astounded, amazed, confounded. שמה amazement, astonishment. שםם to place with great regularity. שממית the spider, to be exceedingly desolate. שממה desolation, very great, to be exceedingly amazed. שממון great astonishment.

שמד to destroy, abolish, dissipate, utterly. Der. Eng. sinite.

שמה to vibrate briskly. שמחת the quick beating or palpitation of the heart. 2. to vibrate briskly as light. 3. to move backward and forward as the fluid of the heavens. 5. to rejoice, exult. שמחה joy, exultation.

שםט to let go, remit. 1. to let go, let drop, fall down. 2. to drop, slip, tremble. 3. to be let go, dismissed. 4. remit, release. שםטה a release. 5. to let it alone, let it rest, uncultivated.

שמך to recline, lie down. שמיכה a rug. שמל to surround on all sides, to clothe, involve. 1. שמלה a garment, vestment, hyke. 2. to turn to the left hand.

שמן to abound, robust, strong, plenteous. 2. (the fertility of the earth). 3. the fat. 4. oil. 5. an olive (tree). 6. שמנה eight. שמניית eighty. 7. שמינית abundant richness. 8. אשמים affluent circumstances.

שמע to hear, a report, tidings. שמועה a rumour, report. משמעת a hearing, proclamation. 2. with אל, ב, or ל following, to hearken, listen to, mind, obey. 3. to understand.

שמץ to mutter, murmur, whisper.

שמר to keep, preserve, a guard, a watchman. 2. אשמורה a watch, third part of the night. 3. to keep, observe, watch.

שער

שק

lie in wait. **משמרת** a charge. 4. to observe, take heed, be cautious. 5. **שמים** dregs, lees. 6. **שמים** a thorn or briar. 7. **שמים** a diamond or flint. 8. **משכרה** Goads.

שמש to serve, minister unto. 2. the solar light. 3. **שמשות** windows.

שנא to hate, dislike, be averse from. 2. sleep, see **ישן**. 3. Chald. to change, be changed.

שנ N a latticed window.

שנא to repeat, do again. 2. **שני** two. 3. **שנה** second. 4. **שנה** שנת, שנה, שנים, שנים a year. 5. **שני** שני double dyed. 6. **שן** שנים tooth ivory, a point, crag or tooth of a rock. 7. to change, alter. 8. Chald. to change. 9. the renewer. 10. **שיני** urine. see **שין**. 11. to repeat over and over. 12. **שינה** a bye word, oft repeated, to whet, sharpen. 13. **שחן** whetted, sharp. 14. **השחון** to feel acute pains.

שנ to gird up.

שנא to rob, plunder, pillage. Der. French Chasser.

שנא to split, cleave, rend. 2. to cleave, a cleft. 3. to rend, cut off, separate.

שנא to cut, hew up. Der. to chip.

שנא to look, turn, regard. 2. with **מ** or **כ** following, to turn away, or from. 3. **השתע** to turn oneself, look about. 4. **שנא** to cry aloud, shout. see **שנא** 5. **שנא** 6. Chald. an hour. **שנא** to turn this way and that, turn to oneself, look every way.

שנא to stamp, or rush. Der. to shoot. **שנא** the hollow of the hand, a handful. 2. **משעל** a hollow, narrow way. 3. **שנא** the fox or jackall.

שנא to incline, recline. 1. to be reclined. lean, rest. 2. with **על** following, to lean, rely on. **משען** a staff, prop, support. 3. to lie on.

שנא to seize, hurry, away. **שנאים** ex-tatic, hurrying, maddening thoughts.

שנא to stand erect, upright. 2. to fear, be afraid. 3. the hair. 4. **שנא** some hairy animal, a goat. 5. **שנא** barley. 6. a gate. 7. a rough horrible tempest.

8. **שנאים**, hasty showers. 9. **שנאים**, idols representing tempests. **שנא** horrible wickedness, that would make the hair stand an end.

שנא to cover, overwhelm. **שנא** a species of serpent.

שנא to dash, crush, break by impulse. 1. to be broken, craggy. 2. intransitively, craggy. 3. **שנא** potted flesh. 4. the lip, speech, language, talk, religious confession, the edge or margin. 5. **שנא** a quiver. **שנא** a dung-hill.

שנא to depress, humble, subject. **שנא** oppression. 2. **שנא** a handmaid, a maid servant. 3. **משנא** a family, household.

שנא to judge, discern, determine, a judge, judgement, punishment, order. Der. to shift.

שנא to pour out, shed, a pouring out, a slipping. 2. **שנא** a man's privy member.

שנא 1. to humble oneself, be humbled, low, below, deep. 2. **שנא** a low plain country. Der. Lat. scepeho. Eng. sepulchre.

שנא the upper lip, or mustachios.

שנא hiding places, hid treasures. 2. the jerboa.

שנא a deluge, an inundation. 2. affluence, abundance.

שנא to clap, strike, smite. 2. to suffice.

שנא seemliness, beauty. 2. serenity (of the heavens). 3. a trumpet. 4. **שנא** a handsome piece. 5. Chald. to be good, seemly, right. **שנא** goodly, fair, beautiful. **שנא** a pavilion or grand tent. **שנא** Chald. the clear morning light.

שנא to set, put on. 2. a fire range. 3. to dispose, place. 4. to dispose, ordain. 5. stalls, divisions, sheepfolds. 6. **שנא** a dung-hill. 7. a lip see **שנא** 4.

שנא see **שנא**.

שנא little, small, short.

שנא to move, run, push forward. **שנא** motion. 2. a sack. 3. **שנא** a street. 4. the leg. 5. to desire eagerly, run towards. **שנא** to rush violently towards,

שרר

שת

to desire earnestly, to have eager appetite.
שקשק to push forward repeatedly.
שקר to wake, watch. 2. the almond tree.
משקדים almond shaped. 3. **ישקיד** he flourishes (like the almond tree) once used, 21, Job. 32.
שקה to irrigate, wet, moisten, water. 2. to be wet, moist. (with water). 3. to moisten (as marrow does the bones). 4. to give drink to. **שקת**, **שקות** a watering trough. **משקים** a butler, a cup bearer.
שקק to drench with water. Der. Lat. succus, Eng. succulent.
שקט to be quiet, rest, quietness. Der. squat.
שקל to weigh. **משקל** weight. 2. **משקלת** a plummet. 3. to weigh money. 4. a shekel silver 2s 3d. gold 36s 6d. 5. to ponder, weigh mentally, a ponderer, considerer. Der. old Eng. to skill.
שקם a sycamore tree.
שקע to sink, subside (as fire). 2. to sink (as in water). **משקע** clear. Der. Gothic. Eng. sink.
שקה to look, turn towards, front 2. a window. 3. **משקוש** the frontispiece, upper lintel.
שקץ to abominate, abhor, detest, pollute, an abomination, applied to idols, and reptiles.
שקר to lie, speak, act, or deal falsely, a lie. a deceitful word.
שקת see **שקה** 4.
שר to regulate, direct, rule. **שרי** a director, ruler, chief, commander. **שרתי** a directress, lady, **שרות** princesses. **משרה** regulation, government. 2. to regulate by measure. 3. **שור** a wall. 4. Chald. **אשרנא** walls. 5. Chald. **שורי** walls. 6. **שר** the navel string. 7. **שרות** gold chains or necklaces. 8. to sing, utter musically. **שיר** a song. **שרת** sinkers and **שרים** 9. **שר** to behold. a breeze, **ה שורה** a present see **שור** 10. **משור** a saw, see **נשר** 11. **משרת** a preparation, see **שרת** 2. **שרר** an absolute rule. **שרירות** joined with **לב** the ruling principle, directions of the heart. **שרר** the navel or part of the body round it. **שרר** to sing repeatedly or melodiously. **שרשרת** chains, roots.

שרה and **שרה** 1. Chald. to loose. 2. Chald. to begin. 3. to solve, resolve. 4. to dwell, remain.
שרב scorching heat.
שרג to be wreathed, twisted. 2. **שריג** the flexible shoots of the vine.
שרר to leave, be left behind. 1. to be left, remain. 2. clothes of leaving, the priests' cloths. 3. a pencil.
שרה to be strong, strength. 2. **שריון**, **שריה** a coat of mail. 3. **שריה** a strong javelin, spear. 4. **שרית** the remainder, see **שרא** 1.
שרט to scarify, cut or wound. Der. scratch.
שרך to twine, wind, bend about. 1. **שריך** the string of a sandal. 2. to wind, cross, traverse, (as a path).
שרם, **שרמות** aqueducts, 31. Jer. 40, or probably. **ה שרמות** fields.
שרע to stretch out **ה שרע** to extend.
שרף to burn, burn up. 2. a species of serpent. 3. **שרפים** seraphs.
שרץ to produce, increase abundantly. 2. a reptile, a creeping thing.
שרק to be yellow, yellowish, tawny. 2. **שריקות** yellowish (raw flax). 3. a kind of excellent wine. 4. to hiss, whistle. 5. **משרוקיתא** Chald. a pipe.
שרש to root, take root, a root. 2. **שרשת** root work, (of a tapering form). 3. to root up, irradicate.
שרת personal attendance. 1. to attend, wait upon, minister to. 2. **משרת** somewhat prepared for eating or drinking. Der. Lat. servio.
שש to be brisk, active, sprightly. 2. **שש**, **ששה**, **ששת** six. **ששית**, **ששית** a sixth. 3. fine white linen, or cotton cloth. 4. a kind of white marble. 5. **ששון**, **ששון** a hily, the hily, an emblem of divine light and victory.
ששא to lead, bring out.
ששר vermillion.
שת to set, place, settle, dispose, constitute, appoint. 2. to set, array (for battle). 3. to be set, stiff, in hiph. 4. with **מ** following, to let alone, set from. 5. **שית** array, dress, from a garment. 6. **שית** a thorn from its stability. 7. **שית** settled, fixed, foundation. 8. **שתי** re

תב

תב

servoir, reservations. 9. the buttock (on which men set). 10. שתי the warp, the standing thread. 11. Chald. six. שתין 60. 12. שתי two שתתי toils; weels for catching fish. Der. set, Lat. situs, Eng. site. שתי to drink. 2. to absorb. 3. Chald. to drink. כשתיא a banquet.

שתי to settle (as a root). 2. to settle (as a people). Der. Greek Στυλος Eng. stool, שתי to shut, close (the eye). 2. to exclude. שתי, כשתין, part. biph. see שין.

שתי to be still, calm. Der. stack, Lat. stagno, Eng. stagnate.

שתי in niph. to be hidden. שתי from שהד a witness. דת to appoint, and תא a boundary.

שוב see שוב to free.

שיני to finish, complete.

שלאני free from labor or grief.

שלהבה a dissolving, melting flame or fire.

שלמה for why.

שלשם and שלשם see שלש 9.

שמאל the left hand.

שנא (denoting) reiterated repetition

שנהבים see הב 1.

שעטנש cloth mixed of linen and woollen.

שקערורות running cavities, hollows.

שרבט Chald. a sceptre.

שרעף thoughts distilling, from ש which and רעף to distil.

ת

תאב to pine, long. תאבה longing,

desire. 2. with את following, to abominate, detest. Der. Lat. tabeo. Eng. tabes.

תאה to limit, bound. 2. to restrain,

prescribe. תא, תאי, תאים a chamber. 4. תאו a species of deer or goat, the oryx.

תא to be connected, cohere, embrace,

2. תאמיים twins. 3. in hiph. to bring forth twins, or to stand close together.

Der. team.

תא as 2 n. fem. תאיה a fig tree. תאנים

a noun mas. plural, figs. Ezek. xxiv.

12. labours, see אן 3.

תאר to delineate, draw, mark out. 2 as a

noun a shape, form, lineament.

תב Chald. to return, restore. 2. to answer.

תבה see בה 3. an ark.

תבל see, בל 5. 6. and בלה 8. a mixture.

תבן to cut. 1. n. straw, chaff. 2. מתבן a place of shattering, threshing.

תבר Chald. to break.

תדר Chald. תדירא continuance.

תה or תהה confused, loose. 1. as a noun, confusion, waste. 2. תהו irregular, unformed. 3. vanity, a vain unprofitable thing or idol.

תהם see תמה 6. abundance.

תה 1. to mark. 2. תו a mark, gage, in hiph. to challenge. 3. Chald. to tremble, be amazed, terrified, astonished.

תום see תאם 2. twins.

תו to cut, shake of. Der. to toss.

תחש a badger or a colour (violet or sky blue.)

תחת see נחת 4. 5.

תיש see תש a he goat.

תך in the midst, between, within. תוך

the midst, middle, inner. part. תיכן,

תיכנה, תיכנה middlemost. 2. תוך,

תך concealed wickedness, deceit. 3.

תכנים, תכך peacocks. תכך,

great, or repeated frauds.

תכל blue, azure, sky colour.

תכן to direct, regulate. 2. to regulate by

measure, weight, rule. Der. Greek μέτρον

Eng. technical.

תל an elevation, elevated situation. 2. a

ruinous uninhabited heap. תלול em-

minently, greatly elevated, heaps.

תלא hanging, suspended, in

suspence.

תלג Chald. snow.

תלה to hang, hang up, suspend. 2. תלי

a quiver. תלתל a cluster of dates, pen-

dulous, pendent, hanging down.

תלם to break or plough, a furrow.

תלע Arab. to break in pieces, a furrow.

תולעת, תולעה. 1. תולע to split, cleave. 1. תולעת, תולעת crim-

son colour. 3. מתלעות the grinders.

Der. French tailler, Eng. tailor.

תלף see pluriliterals.

תלת third

תלתל Chald. three. תלתין

תם to finish, make an end of, complete

perfect, sound. 2. תמים thummim,

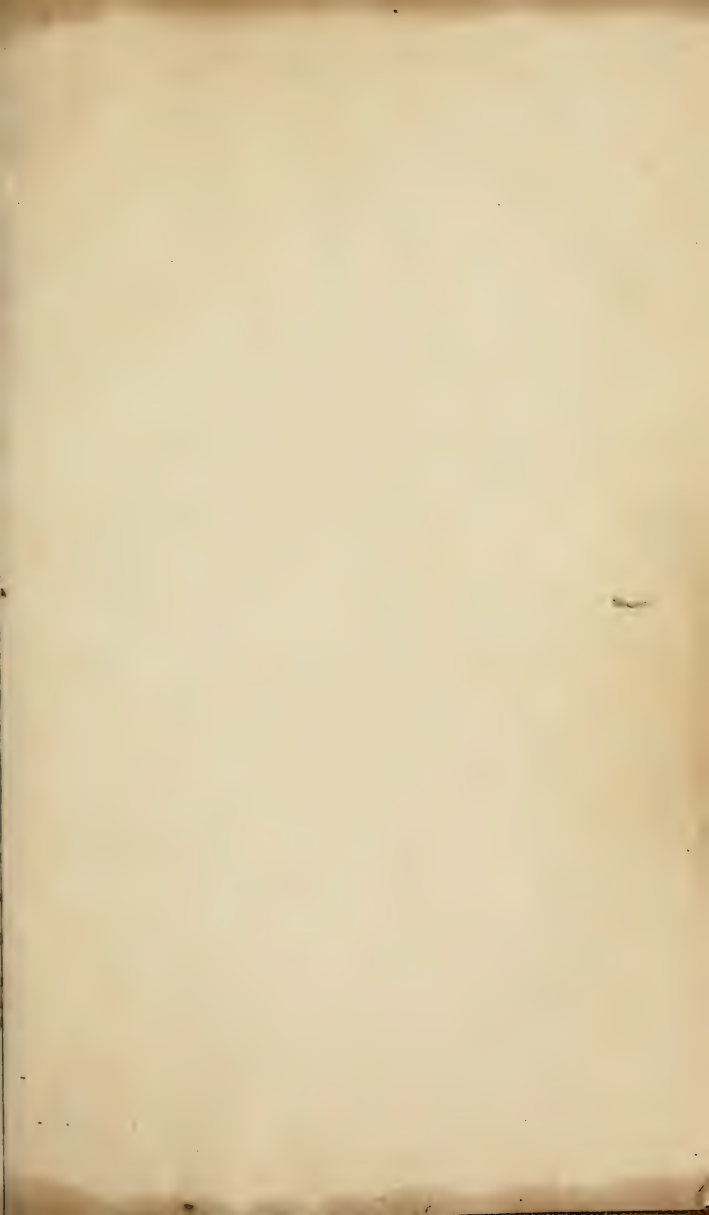
perfections. 3. to be finished, to [be

תפש

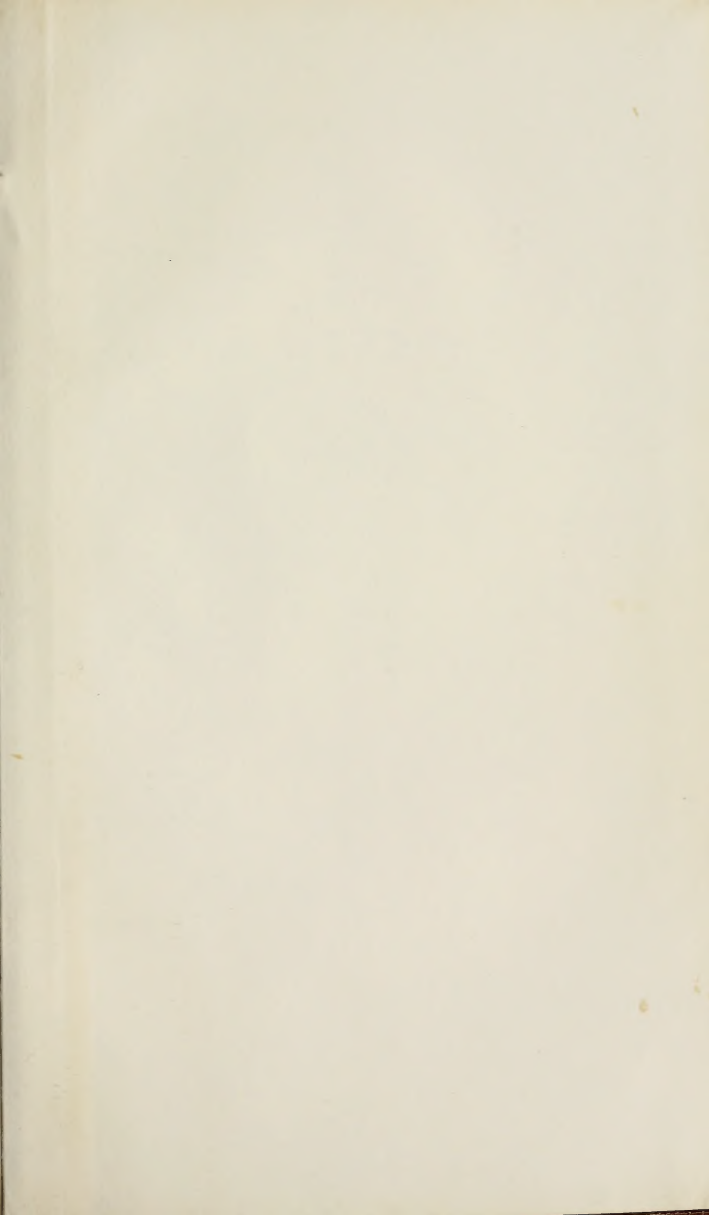
תרהק

consumed, fail. 4. **תמה** Chald. there.
תמים very perfect, great perfection.
 complete integrity.
תמיד continuance, continual suc-
 cession.
תמה to wonder, be astonished, amazed,
 2. **תמהו** wonders.
תמוז Tammuz, the idol Adonis.
תמן to lay hold on, to hold, hold up.
תמול see pluriliterals, yesterday.
תמור upright pillars. 2. a palm-
 tree. 3. Tamar, a city built in the desert. 4.
 the name of several women. 5. **תמר**,
בעל Baal Tamar, the name of a place in
 Canaan. **תמרורים** lofty pillars or
 columns. Bitternesses, see **מרר** 4.
תנה with **ל** following, to shriek, wail,
 bewail. 2. **תנים** dragons, a kind of
 large serpents. 3. **אתנו** a gift, see
נתן 1. **תנין** a large kind of serpents,
 whale or crocodile, **אתנין** see **נתן** 1
 Chald. **תנינה** second. **תנינות** secondly.
 the second time.
תוך in hith. to fail. **תנוך** the tip of the ear.
תנר see **נר** 3. a furnace.
תנעב to loathe, nauseate, abominate. **תנעב**
 abominable. **תועבת** an abomination.
תעה to err, wander, go astray. in hiph.
תועה to seduce, cause to wander. **תועה** a
 trick, deception. **תעתע** to wander great-
 ly, repeatedly.
תער a cutting instrument, razor, pen-
 knife. 2. the sheath or scabbard of a
 sword. Der. Greek **τάρω** Eng. to tear,
תף to smite, strike, beat. 1. **תף**, **תפת** see
יפת example 3. **תפתה** Tophet, see
תופפות to smite repeatedly.
תפף beating on tabors, drumming. Der. tap.
תפה see **נפה** 7. 8. the citron.
תפל crude, undigested, insipid. 1. un-
 tempered mortar or plaster. 2. insipid.
 3. undigested, i. e. inconsiderate, foolish.
 absurd. **תפלה** folly.
תפר to fasten, join together.
תפש to lay hold on, catch, 2. to lay hold
 on (handle). 3. to handle (play on). 4. to
 handle, (study, explain). 5. to undertake
 war, to take (in war). 6. to inclose, overlay.

תפת see **יפת** 3. and **פחה** 1. 2. Chald.
תפתאי a kind of officers, magistrates.
תקל Chald. to weigh.
תקן to direct, correct, make even. 2. to set
 in order, compose. 3. Chald. hith. to be
 established. Der. a token.
תקע to force, thrust, drive in. 2. to pitch,
 fasten, fix (a tent). 3. to force, drive (as
 the wind). 4. **תקע כף** to drive or clap
 the hands). 5. **תקע כף** or **יד** to strike
 (hands), agree. **תוקעים** suretyship. 6.
תקע ב to blow (with a trumpet).
תקה to overpower, overbear, overcome,
 strength, might. 2. Chald. to be strong,
 strengthened, power, might. **תקיפין**
 strong.
תור to go round. **יתור** a round, or range.
 2. **תורי**, **תורים** rows, ranges of jewels.
 3. a turn, in order or succession. 4. **תור**
 a turn, order, rank. 5. to investigate
 search, explore. 6. **תורים** explorers
 spies. 7. **תור** and **תור** a turtle dove. 8.
תורין oxen, beeves. 9. **תרי** two.
תרו see **רוה** the pine.
תרן a large high piece of timber. 2. a
 obelisk. 3. the mast of a ship. Der.
 Gr. **θρονος** Lat. thronus, Eng. a throne.
תרע Chald. a gate, door. **תרעיא** porter.
תרף see **הרפים** **תרפה** a Teraph.
תרש see pluriliterals, Tarshish.
תש a he goat kept for breeding.
תשעי nine. **תשעה**, **תשעה**, **תשעי**, **תשעי**
 nine. **תשיעית**, **תשעית**, **תשיעי**, **תשעי**
 nine. **נתן** to give.
תת infinitive of **נתן** to give.
תתה a club. Der. a mattock.
תהרא a close cloak or mantle, close
 warmth.
תלפיות an armoury or place for hang-
 ing edged weapons.
תמול, **תמול**, **תמול** yesterday (just cut o
תנים a sea dragon, a crocodile.
תרגם to expound, explain. Der. Targu
תרשיש a chrysolite or topaz. 2. Tarsl
 the second son of Javan, who was
 fourth son of Japhet. 3. a place
 Spain (now Cadiz).
תרשתא a censor, a governor.
תרתק Tartak, an idol of the Avites.



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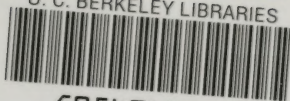
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